

THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

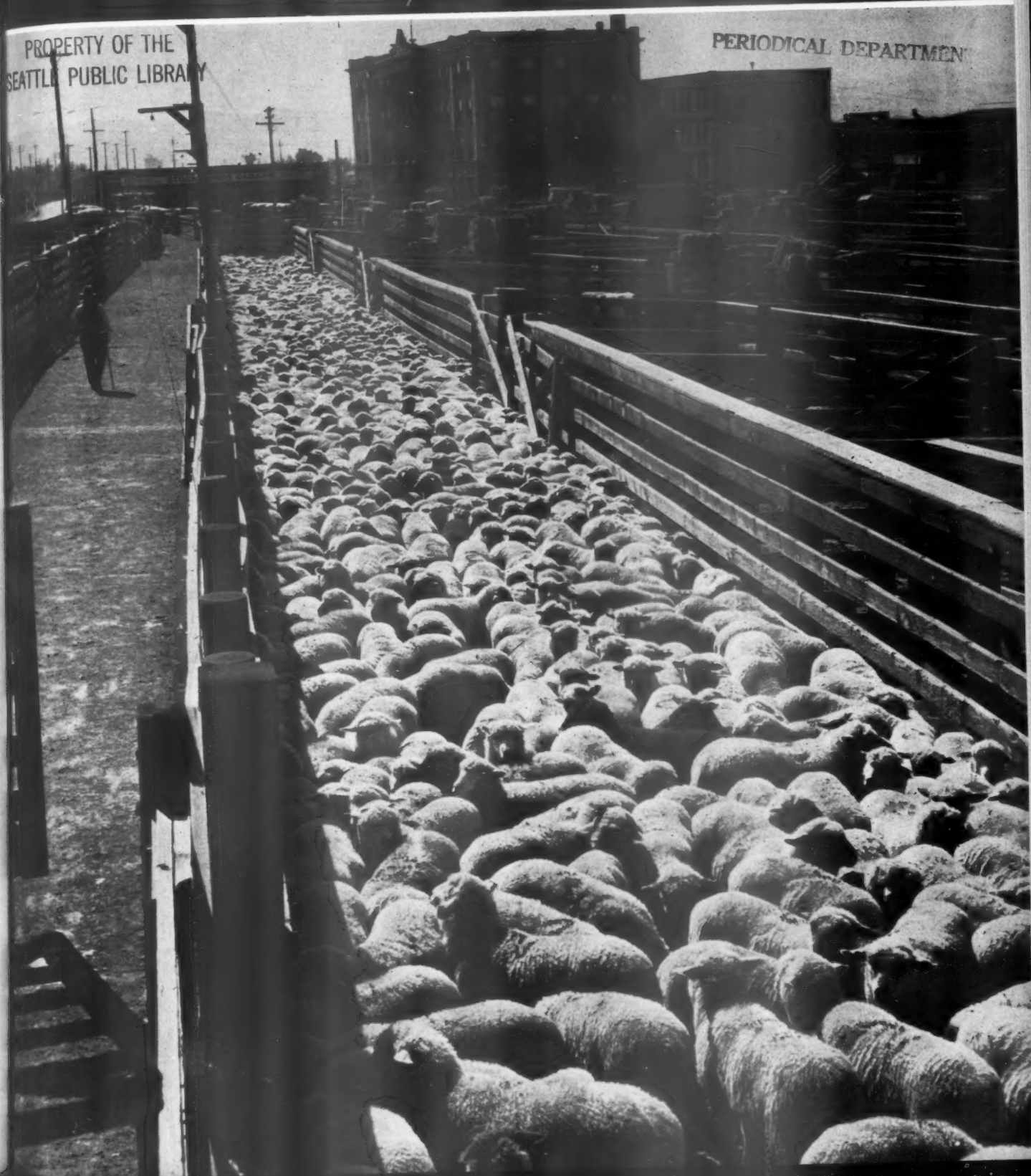
VOLUME XXII

SEPTEMBER 1940

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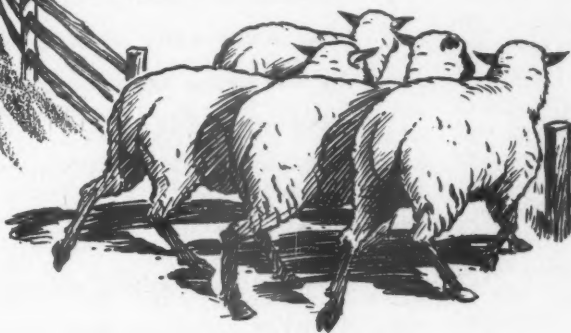
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VOLUME XXXII OCTOBER, 1942

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THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Published Monthly by the
National Wool Growers Association Company
509 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah
F. R. Marshall, Editor Irene Young, Assistant Editor

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign \$2.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

EDITORIALS

Last Month

SEPTEMBER reports from the range country show quite generally dry conditions. At this time of the year, this is not extremely serious in most states but may have a material effect upon next year's crops of wool and lambs.

The sheepman's markets, now operating completely under ceiling orders, have not fluctuated materially. The requirements for use of domestic wool in recent large orders of yardage placed by the War Department have helped bring crossbred wools practically to the level of ceiling prices at Boston. As referred to in Mr. Fawcett's Boston report in this issue, the worsted mills are becoming somewhat apprehensive over their activities when the goods under their present contracts have been delivered. If the market is to be kept steady, it will be necessary to have an early announcement as to further orders of worsted goods.

Sheep Labor

In the West it is becoming plainer and better realized that the labor situation is certainly causing a decline in the numbers of ewes bred this fall, especially in the northern states. A few smaller outfits that have been able to close out have done so. Mainly, the decrease is in the medium-sized and larger outfits which have lost many of their employees to the Army or war production services, which outfits are certain that they will not have sufficient help to handle as many sheep in 1943 as they ran in 1942.

Since other prominent war questions are being disposed of by Congress, there are grounds for expectation of fairly early action designed to freeze livestock and other labor to their present jobs. Just what will be the nature of this coming legislation, and how directly it may apply to wool production, is still problematical, but it is likely to bring some assistance to outfits now sorely perplexed over next year's operations.

Earnings in 1943

One fact that has been mentioned many times on this page is becoming still more apparent. That is that 1943 wool and lamb markets, under present ceiling rulings, can not be expected to be much, if any, higher than in 1942. On the other hand, wages and other items of expense have already increased materially this year and seem certain to increase still further. Without regard to the sheepman's taxes, this must mean that 1943 margins between production costs and income from sales will be narrower than in 1942.

The new federal tax bill is still in the making. It has long been known that the federal taxes to be paid March, 1943, on the business operations of 1942 will be much

larger than in previous years, and will absorb the largest part of any operating margins heretofore commonly regarded as profits.

Price Stabilization Law

The new federal law "to aid in preventing inflation and for other purposes" came into effect with the approval and signature of the President in the late hours of October 2. By 7:12 p. m. of that day, both branches of Congress had adopted by large votes the report of the conference upon which was placed the duty of reconciling the differences between the House and Senate versions of the new legislation.

While the President was on his secret western trip, the news from Congress related largely to the great battle between the Farm Bloc and the administration. This was greatly overpublicized. The final result can probably best be described as an equal compromise for saving face for those on both sides of the issue of compelling regard for costs of farm labor in computing parity figures.

The final law shows, as suggested on this page last month, that little, if any, variation in the price ceilings now operating for wool and lamb is to be expected under the new law. The main point of debate with the Farm Bloc related to the inclusion of cost of farm labor in calculating parities to be used in some cases in arriving at ceiling or maximum prices for the future. The law gives some general directions to the President in the use of the broad power granted him through the following language: "That in fixing price maximums for agricultural commodities and for commodities processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodities, as provided for by this act, adequate weighting shall be given to farm labor." As our readers well know, the much-discussed parity arrangement has no value, and can have little interest, for wool growers. The 1909-14 basis, which has been set up for "basic crops" and which has been fairly satisfactory to producers of those crops, would place the present parity prices of wool at about 27 cents. Under the new law, the prescribed maximum for sheep products is in effect practically the same as under the price control law which came into effect last January and under the provisions of which the wool price ceiling of February 21 was set.

Now it is required that "no maximum price shall be established or maintained under authority of this act or otherwise below a price which will reflect to producers of agricultural commodities the higher of the following prices, as determined and published by the Secretary of Agriculture." The prices set forth in the language following the above are (1) the parity price, and (2) the highest price received by such producers for such commodities between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942 (adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture for grade, location, and seasonal differentials).

Adjusting Ceiling Prices

Other language of the law authorizes the President to exceed those limitations on maximum prices, and expresses a rather pious wish that in some cases he may do so. This wish is included in the following language from section 3 of the law: "That modification shall be made in maximum prices established for any agricultural commodity and for commodities processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodities, under regulations to be prescribed by the President, in any case where it appears that such modification is necessary to increase the production of such commodities for war purposes, or where, by reason of increased labor or other cost to the producers of such agricultural commodities incurred since January 1, 1941, the maximum prices so established would not reflect such increased costs." This, of course, is blanket authority to the President to place official maximum prices at any level he may desire, or that may be recommended to him by the officials or bureaus which he decides to employ for these purposes. In the case of most agricultural products, this means that recommendations for such actions will need to come through the O.P.A. and the Department of Agriculture, although the responsibility for the actions and the issuing of the orders will rest entirely with the office of the President himself.

After-War Floor Prices

The main thing which wool growers had to expect from the new stabilization law was insurance against ruinous price declines following the termination of hostilities. For basic crops (cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts), it is certain that the law authorizes and contemplates the making of loans at the rate of 90 per cent of the parity price through the Commodity Credit Corporation, which is under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. The rate of loans for non-co-operators in acreage control programs is somewhat less. These loans are authorized to be made through a period of two years from the January 1 following the cessation of hostilities. Since such C.C.C. loans are on a non-recourse basis, their value to producers is the same as a sale at the same price. In this connection, the provisions for after-war loans, or floor prices, is based entirely on a percentage of the parity.

With the present parity price of wool at 27 cents, a post-war loan could be in the amount of 24 cents. While loans at such a figure might forestall a lower market under possible after-war conditions, it would be quite an inadequate floor for protection against low markets supposed to be provided in lieu of the opportunity to obtain profits during the war period. Nevertheless such a bottom on the market might be of considerable value to producers under some future conditions.

President is Responsible

While the new law may not be sufficient to prevent the demoralizing markets that developed in 1919 and 1920, it seems altogether certain that it will prevent, to a large extent, the extreme conditions that developed in those years, and which culminated in the drastic collapse

of 1932 and 1933. On the other hand, there are some economists and commentators who insist that a considerable degree of inflation is bound to result in spite of legislation. Much will depend upon the extent to which existing ceiling prices may be raised. Already the O.P.A. has found it necessary to advance its authorized prices on many food and other items. If it shall become the policy to advance maximum prices to secure increased production for war industry, then there is a possibility that markets may go considerably beyond their recent levels. The law, however, mainly leaves it within the power of the President to hold or place prices at any point he decides upon.

There has been general satisfaction over the President's selection of former Senator James Byrnes of South Carolina and his transfer from the Supreme Court to act as Economic Stabilization Director. Justice Byrnes is a very practical man and, during his long service in the Senate, showed his ability to recognize the best arguments from both sides of controversial questions, and to work out fair compromises. He has named as his advisers on agricultural matters Mr. Patton of the Farmers Union and Mr. Edward O'Neal, long president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Producers' organizations will continue to have the same opportunities for contacting the O.P.A. and the Department of Agriculture that they have previously enjoyed and it will no doubt continue to be necessary for these organizations to present their views and recommendations in respect to prices.

Freight Rates

The language in the early part of the law requires that common carriers or other public utilities may not raise their rates or charges which were in effect on September 15, 1942, unless they first give notice and consent to the President's naming an agency of the government to appear before the federal or state or municipal authority having jurisdiction to consider such increase. Notwithstanding the apparent wide opportunity for obtaining exceptions to the rule, it is to be expected that railway and other utilities charges will in general remain at their September 15 levels.

Meat Restriction

On October 1, the O.P.A. published its Restriction Order Number 1 prescribing a lower rate of sales of meat by packers for civilian consumption.

From October 1 to December 31, 1942, packers may sell to retail shops, hotels, or other outlets outside the Army or other government concerns the following percentages of the amounts sold to the same class of customers during the last three months of 1941.

Type of Controlled Meat	Percentage
Beef	80
Veal	100
Lamb and Mutton.....	95
Pork	75

Through arrangements with the W.P.B. and the Food Requirements Committee, of which the Secretary of Agriculture is chairman, control of meat sales and rationing has been placed under the O.P.A. Although not officially announced, it seems likely that meat ration stamps will be in use by consumers after December 31. For the pre-

sent, the public is asked voluntarily to limit themselves to 2½ pounds per week. The order applying to lessened packer sales, however, is compulsory.

Total meat production for the year ended June 30, 1942, is officially placed at 20 billion pounds, and estimated for the next year at 24 billions pounds. Requirements for military and lend-lease orders are placed at 6½ billion pounds. It was considered necessary to reduce an expected civilian demand of 21 billion pounds to 17½ billion. This will provide about the same average per person as was consumed in the years 1930 to 1940.

A real problem is likely to arise through the storage of meats from animals slaughtered in seasons of heavy marketing and slaughter, especially in hogs, for delivery under the constant average rate set up for sale and consumption.

There have been no further official statements in reference to meatless days. Secretary Wickard said at Chicago on September 24 that the government is not recommending the meatless-day method for controlling civilian meat consumption.

Neither has anything more been said about price ceilings on live hogs and cattle. When permanent price ceilings have been set on meat, the advocates of live ceilings may, perhaps, be given further consideration.

Lamb Ceilings

It was expected that permanent ceiling wholesale prices on lamb and mutton would be announced to supersede

the temporary price order due to expire on October 8. This temporary order limited prices to the level of sales of lamb made by packers between July 27 and 31, 1942. The recent announcement extends the temporary order for an indefinite period.

Further announcements on lamb prices may be made at any time. They are being held up until the permanent ceilings for beef and pork prices can be worked out. Definite limits in dollars and cents for general application are preferable to the present temporary bases of prices obtained in a specified period by each seller.

An example of the difficulty of this method of arriving at ceiling figures is shown by the recent O.P.A. order establishing limits on various grades of beef. On the basis of the base period of the temporary order, some packers were able to sell beef of the choice or AA grade at 25 cents or higher. The new order, however, limits such beef to 23 cents in any case, and specifies that packers who had sold at lower figures in the March base period may not raise those prices.

A conference of lamb producers and others, prior to extending the temporary order, was held by the O.P.A. at Washington on October 1. Notice of the conference was wired to the National Wool Growers Association the night of September 29.

It is probable that when permanent price ceilings are announced, prices will be set for geographical zones and for different grades of lamb and mutton, with perhaps requirement of branding carcasses to show their grades.

F. R. M.

Wool No Longer Exempt From Import Order

THE Stockpile and Shipping Imports Branch of the War Production Board, in a release on October 1, called attention to the fact that wools finer than 44s are now subject to the restrictions of the General Imports Order (M-63). Under Amendment 1 to M-63-b, wools finer than 44s were exempted from import restrictions for the period July 2 to midnight September 30. Effective, October 1, these wools, which are high quality wools used for clothing and other apparel purposes, may not be imported without the specific permission of the Director General for Operations of the W. P.B.

These wools have been exempted from the order heretofore on the ground that they were strategic materials, necessary in the war effort, and hence their importation should not be restricted.

The importation of the lower grades of wool has been under the restriction of M-63 since it was issued.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

Conventions

California Wool Growers Association: San Francisco, November 19-20

American National Live Stock Association: Denver, January 15-16, 1943

Shows

Pacific International: Portland, October 3-10

Ak-Sar-Ben: Omaha, Nebraska, October 4-10

American Royal Market Live Stock Show and Sale: Kansas City, Mo., October 28-30

Ogden (Utah) Livestock Show: November 8-11

Great Western: Los Angeles, November 30-December 6

Chicago Market Competition (for Carloads of Cattle, Sheep and Swine): December 2-5

National Western Stock Show: Denver, January 16-23, 1943

Who Causes Inflation?

IN his address directing the Congress to fix farm prices, the President said:

It is impossible for the cost of living to be stabilized while farm prices continue to rise. You cannot expect the laborer to maintain a fixed wage level if everything he wears and eats begins to go up drastically in price. On the other hand, it is impossible to keep any prices stable—farm prices or other prices—if wage rates—one of the most important elements in the cost of production—continue to increase.

The inference here is that farm prices are a predominant factor in causing inflation. The theory is that the greater the income of the people the more inflation results. It is estimated that the total national income of all the people during the year 1942 will be 110 billion dollars. Of that amount only 12 billion dollars will go to the entire agricultural and livestock industry. This, then, is all the money farmers would have to spend, and its influence on inflation can only be the relation that amount bears to the total income of all the people. On the other hand, labor income is being allowed to run almost wild. Of the total na-

ational income of 110 billions, labor will receive in 1942 the sum of 75 billion dollars or practically 70 per cent of the total, while the farmer receives but 11 per cent. Wages and salaries therefore are more than six times as important from an inflationary standpoint as gross farm income. When inflation charges are directed against the farm people, it is just a case of the tail wagging the dog.

It also was recommended that all incomes in excess of \$25,000 be taken by the government. This suggestion has received wide approval and publicity. The public assumes that this will bring a vast sum of money to the Treasury. The U. S. Treasury has estimated that if all individual incomes now in excess of \$25,000 were confiscated by the government, it would bring in a total revenue of only 184 million dollars, or a little more than the government now spends each day. While this proposal is popular, it is extremely objectionable even in wartime. The idea of limiting one's income to a set amount is contrary to American principles and might some day result in injury to the country. We had hoped that idea died with Huey Long.

S. W. McClure

Carpet Wools Released

OVER 30,000,000 pounds of previously restricted carpet wools were released for the manufacture of floor coverings on October 9 by the War Production Board.

Floor covering manufacturers had been prohibited from using this wool in the belief that it could be adapted for manufacture of clothing, the press release from the Office of War Information stated. However, only a very small part of these fibers were consumed by the apparel industry during the period they were held for that use.

The action rescinding the previous restriction was taken in an amendment (No. 2) to order M-73, as amended, or more familiarly known as the Wool Conservation Order. While the bulk of the carpet wool can now be used in the manufacture of floor coverings, it was emphasized that the consumption quotas are not changed.

A few of the better types of carpet wool still are restricted to use by apparel manufacturers.

O. D. T. Orders 18 and 21

By Charles E. Blaine, Traffic Counsel,
National Wool Growers Association

TWO orders have recently been issued by Honorable Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, of interest to sheepmen.

No. 18 was issued to become effective September 15, 1942. Briefly summarized, it provided that no railroad shall accept any freight car which is not loaded to (a) its marked load capacity, or (b) to its full visible capacity, whichever is the lesser, except (1) no car shall be loaded to such an extent or in such manner as to create a transportation hazard or to cause damage to the lading, and (2) no car, the lading of which is to be refrigerated, heated, or ventilated, shall be loaded to such an extent beyond the refrigerating, heating, or ventilated capacity thereof as to cause abnormal deterioration of lading.

On August 28, 1942, we informed Mr. Eastman that the order would prohibit the carriers' accepting for movement a substantial number of shipments of livestock under several circumstances and conditions, the principal of which are summarized as follows:

1. Shipper has sufficient livestock to snugly fill a 36-foot 7-inch car, or what is termed a standard car, and therefore orders car of that length, but the carriers, for their convenience, furnish a car 40 feet 6 inches inside length. The standard carload would be insufficient to snugly fill the longer car.

2. Frequently the physical condition of livestock, the distance between origin and destination, and other factors, are such that in the judgment of experienced livestock producers and shippers death losses or other damage would result if cars were loaded to space capacity or minimum weights prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In such instances the livestock loaded in various cars is insufficient to fill the entire space, and, therefore, the weight thereof is below the minimum weight.

Under the foregoing conditions, we interpreted Order No. 18 as prohibit-

ing carriers from accepting such carloads for transportation.

We further pointed out that Order No. 18 is contrary to and conflicts with Service Order No. 71 of the Interstate Commerce Commission. On September 4, 1942, Mr. O. C. Castle, Assistant Director of O.D.T., advised us that the effective date of Order No. 18 had been postponed to October 15, 1942. From the same source we have subsequently been advised that the order is now being revised and will be reissued in its amended form to become effective October 15, but that livestock will probably be eliminated from the requirements of said order.

Order No. 21, to become effective November 15, 1942, applies to all "commercial motor vehicles" as defined therein for the transportation of property, and defined passenger vehicles used in the transportation of persons upon the highways, but does not include private passenger automobiles. Previous orders of the O.D.T. generally exempted "any motor truck controlled and operated by any person or persons principally engaged in farming when used in the transportation of agricultural commodities and products thereof, from a farm or farms, or in the transportation of farm supplies to a farm or farms." However, No. 21 contains no such exemption. Consequently, as we interpret said order, on and after November 15, 1942, before a farmer can use his truck, or trucks, upon the highways, for the transportation of agricultural commodities and products thereof, or farm supplies, he must secure a certificate of war necessity for and control of his vehicle or vehicles.

On September 21, 1942, we thus advised Director Eastman. We pointed out that the farmers and livestock producers have been urged by the government to materially increase their production as a war necessity. Consequently, such interests are essentially engaged in war work. That being true, obviously farm and livestock producers' motor vehicles should be exempted from the provisions of Order No. 21.

Producers Have Made Good

THERE has been much criticism from the press and over the radio directed at first one industry then another for failure to produce an adequate supply of so-called strategic war materials. Most of this complaining is just pure propaganda to attract attention to some group of government rail sitters.

First, the country was told there was a shortage of cheese and the public urged to reduce consumption. Now it is reported we have a surplus on hand and the public is urged to eat more cheese. Recently we had a cheese week to promote sales. Then, aluminum came in for its unusual share of complaint. It was asserted that a shortage of this metal was holding up plane production. Many believe this was not the case. At all events we had the world's largest production and a supply fully ample to meet our needs. Now one hears little of aluminum shortage, so our huge production must fully meet national demand.

Then came a tirade directed at lead which could not be sustained, for our lead production has always been ahead of consumption and we have accumulated a stockpile of surplus lead.

A wool shortage was for a time heralded over the radio. That also was without foundation. In 1942 the country produced 475 million pounds of wool—more than any other country in the world, except Australia. We actually are said to be exporting woolen cloth to Russia when that country, with a sound government, could supply the entire European demand instead of the measly little production of 135 million pounds, much of which is suitable only for carpets. Be it said for American-grown wool that 99 per cent of it is high grade clothing wool suited for every military need.

Just at present the newsmongers are talking steel and beef shortages, but there is a shortage of neither. In the case of steel our production staggers human comprehension. In 1942 we are producing 86 million tons of steel and iron, maybe as much as the rest of the world produces. What the outside world produces is mere conjecture, as there can be no accurate

statistics. For a long time it has been reported that total steel production in Germany is 40 million tons; in Japan 7 million tons. I realize these figures can readily be increased or decreased to meet the propagandic needs of the moment, but they have been the estimates for more than a year. Our production of steel is so enormous that those in the know are of the opinion that so much steel simply cannot be used even in wartime. The so-called shortage is said to result from the confusion and babel that characterizes official action. If there is a shortage at some place, a surplus will be found at others.

It is estimated our production of hogs this year will reach 105 million head. It is doubtful if all the rest of the world has this many. Our cattle numbers now reach 75 million—an all-time peak. Marketings to date this year are in excess of any similar period, and will probably increase for some time. There is no meat shortage in America. We are producing 150 pounds a year for every person in our land. No English speaking people but the Australians have so much, yet the radio tells the public there is a shortage of meat and fails to tell them the rest of the story. American producers are being asked to supply a large part of the world, and there are limiting factors to what they can produce. China, Russia, India, Britain, Spain and part of Africa are pleading for food and supplies. Our producers have met the test as far as conditions will permit. Yes, and many of our supplies have been produced under discouraging conditions. Industry has been harassed by strikes, slowdowns and social devices heretofore unknown to human affairs. But they have fought on, prompted only by national welfare.

The remarkable thing about the achievements of these particular industries is that every one of them is a tariff-built and fostered industry. All have or did have relatively high tariff protection until recently cut down by trade agreements. None of these industries, unless it be aluminum, could have grown to greatness without this protective tariff. Yet how strange the word "tariff" now sounds. So long since we heard it that one needs a dictionary to unravel its meaning. Men who had been prominent tariff advocates before the days of the social revolution now slink

around beyond public view for fear of being interned for the duration and thereafter. The Congressional Record, seldom if ever, contains the word. Yet it was the tariff that made possible our great industrial and agricultural industries. When it was suggested that we develop our own domestic rubber industry, high officials of our government were horrified, for they said it could not be done without putting a tariff on rubber. The same argument was made long ago when the nation started to develop the steel industry.

When this war is over we hope that Americans will again assert themselves and demand fair protection of every American industry. No subsidy can take its place.

S. W. McClure

Wickard on Labor

BEFORE the House Committee on Agriculture Secretary Wickard said (September 23): "General Hershey has announced that by the end of 1943 we will have 10 million men under arms. Assuming an army of only 8 million, it is estimated that agriculture will lose one million persons from its working force between July 1, 1942, and July 1, 1943. By the end of the 1943 harvest season, the total drain on agricultural manpower will increase proportionately. We have done what we could in the Department. We have made important beginnings and experiments this year which point the way toward some partial solutions for 1943. First, transportation of domestic and Mexican workers to areas where needed; second, collaboration with draft boards in supplying information on the importance of production of certain farms. As I see it we can help farmers meet farm labor problems in six ways: (1) Retain as many experienced farm managers as possible; (2) transport workers to farms; (3) train great numbers of inexperienced in farm work; (4) use large numbers of women and young people; (5) recruit more for industry within cities and less on farms; (6) utilize more fully the under-employed on our farms."

THE COVER

The Wool Grower is indebted to the Grazing Service of the Department of the Interior for the picture used on the front cover this month. The place, as sheepmen will readily recognize, is the Denver Stock Yards, and the time, any fall day—or for that matter, any day in the year, as thousands of lambs are sold daily at this market.

California Resolution On Labor

REPRESENTATIVES of the American National Live Stock Association, California Cattlemen's Association, California Dairy Council, California Farm Bureau Federation, California Farmers Union, California Wool Growers Association, Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association, and Poultry Producers of Central California framed the following resolution at a meeting in San Francisco on September 10, for presentation to and action by their respective organizations:

Whereas, the agricultural man power problem in California has become acute and threatens the future production of such crops and livestock as are declared necessary to the war effort; and

Whereas, a re-distribution of man power as between essential industry and essential agriculture, and a recognition of the depletion of civilian man power through Selective Service, are highly necessary; and

Whereas, we believe that no voluntary basis for maintaining and distributing man power supplies can be effective under war conditions; and

Whereas, we believe, further, that regulatory steps for man power distribution are necessary to maintain essential production, in order that the war may be won:

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That (insert name of organization) go on record as favoring and advocating the extension of the present Selective Service system to embrace necessary civilian man power engaged in essential activities, so that induction will apply not only to military service but also to the production of essential supplies; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be urged to amend and enlarge the Selective Service Act to cover necessary man power engaged in essential activities in industry and agriculture for the duration of the war.

Head of New U. S. D. A. Wool Division

JAMES M. COON, formerly of the Farm Credit Administration, has recently been appointed head of the newly formed Wool Division of the Department of Agriculture, which has four sections: standardization and grading, scouring, marketing, and mohair. The new bureau will probably not be fully staffed until after the war, but in the meantime expects to do as effective work as possible on wool production and marketing problems.

Mr. Coon was born and raised in Idaho, spending his early life in the sheep business with his father, as well



James M. Coon

as working for other sheep outfits. Following graduation from the Oregon State College in 1925, he did field work for the Pacific Wool Growers for four years. In 1929, he accepted a position with the Department of Agriculture at Washington, but soon after went to work for the Federal Farm Board, and assisted with the organization of the National Wool Marketing Corporation and many of its subsidiaries. When the Federal Farm Board became the Farm Credit Administration, Mr. Coon continued with the F.C.A., and did research and service work with cooperative wool marketing associations.

In May of this year, Mr. Coon was loaned by the F.C.A. to the Agricultural Marketing Administration to take charge of the wool baling experiments reported in the Wool Grower for August and, as stated above, has just recently been made head of the new wool division of the Department of Agriculture.

In Memoriam

JOHNSON SMITH of W. R. Smith and Son died in Omaha, Nebraska, on September 25, following a stroke the previous Saturday, and in his passing, sheep raisers and feeders over the country have lost a very good friend.

W. R. Smith and Son, which handles a large volume of range sheep and lambs at the various markets, was founded over thirty years ago as an exclusive sheep commission firm, reportedly the first of its kind. When the father died, John Smith inherited the business and continued its operations, although in recent years ill health limited his activities. John Smith will be missed by his many friends over the entire sheep country.

Aid For Small Packers

THE Commodity Credit Corporation will finance an Agricultural Marketing Administration program to purchase pork products processed from approximately 1,000,000 hogs, designed to relieve the price squeeze on small packers and to assure large supplies of processed products from the record 1942 spring pig crop. The A.M.A. will purchase the products at the same price paid for lend-lease contracts, and an additional payment will be made to packers for the purchase contract. Small packers are those who killed fewer than 250,000 hogs in 1941, including slaughtering by their subsidiaries and affiliated companies, and who cannot continue to process hogs profitably. Up to 60 per cent of the packer's total pork production may be contracted for by the Agricultural Department.

THE NEW FEDERAL RANGE CODE

THE revision of the Federal Range Code which has been under consideration for the past several years has been completed and on September 23, 1942, received the approval of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. This set of rules and regulations for governing the public domain under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, supersedes the Federal Range Code approved on March 16 and June 22, 1938, and revised August 31, 1938, and all amendments and additions to it.

"This code represents," Director of Grazing R. H. Rutledge states, "a joint interpretation of the act (Taylor Grazing Act) by representatives of the federal government and the livestock industry. Recommendations for changes in the code were solicited from 20,000 range users through their local grazing district advisory boards. One cowman and one sheepman from each state were selected to represent these boards and present their recommendations at a meeting with representatives of the Grazing Service. The new code embodies no change which was not recommended or agreed to by these representatives of the livestock industry of the West."

While the national livestock associations were not directly consulted in the revision of the Federal Range Code, a special public domain committee of the National Wool Growers Association, consisting of S. M. Jorgensen, Utah, chairman; J. B. Wilson, Wyoming; G. N. Winder, Colorado; T. C. Bacon, Idaho; and Gordon Griswold, Nevada, submitted recommendations for changes in the code to Director Rutledge soon after his appointment to the position of Director of Grazing in the fall of 1938. The principal change advocated by the committee, namely, the elimination of Class 1 base properties: "forage land dependent by both location and use, and full-time prior water," has been made in the new code. "Experience has indicated," the Grazing Service comments, "that requiring livestock operations to be dependent by both use and location does

not contribute to practicable range administration nor to stabilization in the livestock industry."

Base properties are classified in the new code (Section 4) as follows:

Class 1. Land dependent by use, or full-time prior water.

Class 2. Land dependent by location, or full-time water.

Those who have already received or have applied for licenses or permits on the basis of the old classification are protected by a "saving clause" in the new code.



R. H. Rutledge, Director of Grazing, Grazing Service, Department of the Interior.

Paragraph (b) of Section 6 (Issuance of Licenses and Permits) has been revised to comply with the new classifications of base properties and now reads (in part):

Regular licenses and permits will be issued to qualified applicants to the extent that federal range is available in the following preference order and amounts:

(1) To applicants owning or controlling land in class 1, licenses or permits to the extent of the dependency by use of such land; to applicants owning or controlling water in class 1, licenses or permits to the extent of the priority of such water.

(2) To applicants owning or controlling land or water in class 2, licenses or permits for the number of livestock for which range is available and which can be properly

ly grazed in connection with a livestock operation which involves the use of such land or water.

(3) To other applicants, licenses or permits for the number of livestock for which range is available and which can be properly grazed without detriment to the operations on the range of applicants owning or controlling base properties in class 1 and class 2.

No change has been made in the regulation covering the issuance of free-use licenses and permits for livestock kept for domestic purposes in the immediate neighborhood of the federal range.

The terms and conditions under which the licenses and permits are to be used are set up specifically in paragraph (c) of Section 6, as follows:

The issuance and continued effectiveness of all regular licenses and permits will be subject to the following conditions and requirements:

(1) No license or permit will be issued to any applicant unless he is able to show that he possesses adequate feed to support his licensed or permitted livestock during the period of time for which they are to be off the federal range.

(2) No license or permit will provide for the grazing of livestock on the federal range during that part or parts of the year for which the federal range has not been classified as proper for use.

(3) No license or permit will confer grazing privileges in excess of the carrying capacity of the range to be used.

(4) So far as consistent with proper range practices, licenses and permits will confer grazing privileges on the range lands which were used in creating the dependency by use or priority of the base properties involved.

(5) Upon the diminution of the federal range to be used under any license or permit due to withdrawal, appropriation, selection, or otherwise, the license or permit may be reduced proportionately.

(6) If at any time during the life of a license or permit the holder thereof ceases to make substantial use of his base property in connection with his year-round livestock operation, the license or permit will be subject to a proportionate reduction.

(7) If at any time during the life of a license or permit the holder thereof loses ownership or control either of all or a part of his base property or of all or a part of such other lands or grazing privileges as are necessary to his year-round livestock operation, and fails within a reasonable time, as directed by the district grazier after submission of the matter to the advisory board for recommendation, to

obtain ownership or control of other base property, lands or grazing privileges sufficient to insure such a year-round operation, the license or permit will be subject to a proportionate reduction.

(8) In the event of range depletion resulting from drought or other causes, the grazing privileges that may be exercised under any license or permit may be reduced in whole or in part, and for such period of time as may be necessary.

(9) In the event of failure for any two consecutive years either to offer a base property in an application for a license or permit, or to accept a license or permit offered pursuant to such an application, such base property will lose its dependency by use or priority.

(10) A revocation of a license or permit because of a violation of any of the provisions of the Federal Range Code may result in the loss of the dependency by use or priority of the base property upon which the license or permit is based.

When reductions are necessary "to reach the carrying capacity of any parts of the federal range after licenses or permits have been issued," they will be made on "an equal percentage basis" on licensees or permittees "so far as their grazing activities involve the use of such parts," without reference to the class of property on which the privileges are based.

The same paragraph of Section 6 (d) also states that increases in carrying capacity of the range "will be participated in by existing licensees and permittees to the extent of their respective qualifications."

Section 7 has been rewritten as follows:

(a) (Transfer of Base Property; Effect) A transfer of a base property, whether by agreement, operation of law, or testamentary disposition, will entitle the transferee, if otherwise properly qualified, to all or to such part of a license or permit as is based on the property transferred, and the original license or permit will be terminated or decreased by such transfer. In any instance in which a transfer, or a different vesting in any manner, of a leasehold interest in land may result in an interference with the stability of livestock operations or with proper range management, such land will lose its dependency by use or dependency by location, as the case may be, upon a finding to that effect by the regional grazer, after reference of the matter to the district advisory board for its recommendation.

(b) (Transfer of a License or Permit; Limitations; Effects; Consent of Owner or Encumbrancer.) Upon application by a licensee or permittee, and after reference to the advisory board for recommendation, the district grazer may allow a license or permit based on ownership or control of land to be transferred to other land or a license or permit based on ownership or control of water to be transferred to other water within the same service area,

Provided, That such transfer will not interfere with the stability of livestock operations or with proper range management and will not affect adversely the established local economy, Provided further, That no such transfer will be allowed without the written consent of the owner or owners and any encumbrancers of the base property from which the transfer is to be made, except that when the applicant for such transfer is a lessee without whose establishment livestock operations such property would not have dependency by use or priority, such consent will not be required. Upon the allowance of a transfer under this paragraph, the base property from which the transfer is made shall lose its dependency by use or priority to the extent of the license or permit transferred.

(c) (Transfer of Dependency by Use on Same Land.) Whenever a licensee or permittee owns or controls land dependent by use which has a carrying capacity in excess of that necessary for the support of the licensed or permitted livestock during that period of the year for which they are to be kept on such land, the excess land may be disposed of or may be used for purposes other than the support of such livestock; upon application by the licensee or permittee, and after reference to the advisory board for recommendation, the district grazer may allow the dependency by use allocable to such land to be transferred to that part which continues to be used for the support of such livestock, Provided, That no such transfer will be allowed without the written consent of the owner or owners and any encumbrancers of the land from which the transfer is to be made. Upon the allowance of a transfer under this paragraph, the land from which the transfer is made shall lose its dependency by use.

Charges for grazing remain the same: five cents per head for cattle and horses and one cent per head for sheep and goats, "unless notice is otherwise given." Crossing permit fees also remain the same except that provision is made for waiving the fee when the trail is "so limited and defined that no material amount of forage will be consumed." No mention is made in the new code to the payment of fees by installments.

To handle conditions under the present emergency or over which the permittee has no control, a provision for change of use is provided as follows:

A licensee or permittee will be required to make payment of fees in accordance with the terms of the license or permit unless he notifies the district grazer in writing, more than thirty days before the effective date of any grazing period shown, that he desires to make temporary use of the grazing privileges in a manner other than that shown in the license or permit. Such change will be allowed if due to annual fluctuations ordinarily occurring in livestock operations or to the necessity of

conserving or protecting the range. When the requested change is due to financial reasons, such as foreclosure, or other reasons beyond the licensee's or permittee's control, it may be granted for one year or longer, after reference to the advisory board for recommendation, and the approval of the district grazer. Fee notices in each case will issue accordingly.

Applications for licenses and permits in the future will have to be filed before a date to be set by the regional grazer for each district of his region. Applications not filed by the date set will be rejected "unless reasonable justification for a belated filing is shown." When an application based on property not used in the grazing season immediately preceding as a base for a license or permit is filed, notice of such application will be sent to all parties who will be affected if it is granted, and in the new code the district rather than the regional grazer passes upon all applications after they have been considered by the advisory board. If his action is different from that recommended by the advisory board, notice including the specific reasons for his decision will be served on the applicant and all other parties adversely affected by it. All interested parties will also be notified when an appeal is taken and have an opportunity to intervene.

Interference with livestock lawfully grazing on the federal range has been added to the list of prohibited acts.

Of significance is the specific recognition of the protection of established and continuing livestock operations as an objective of the administration of grazing districts. This is done in the introductory paragraph of Section 1 of the Federal Range Code, which now reads:

Grazing districts will be administered to conserve and regulate the public grazing lands, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon them, and in aid thereof to promote the proper use of the privately controlled lands and waters dependent upon those public grazing lands. In furtherance of these objectives, grazing privileges will be granted with a view to the protection of those livestock operations that are recognized as established and continuing and which normally involve the substantial use of the public range in a regular, continuing manner each year. To promote the highest use of the public lands within grazing districts which have been or hereafter are established, possession of sufficient land or water to insure a year-round operation for a certain number of livestock in connection with the use of the public domain will be required of all users.

AROUND

The Range Country

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of September.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

Western Texas

Temperatures were around the normal values through the month, and with ample to copious showers extending through the greater part of the month, pastures and range grasses continued to make abundant growth practically everywhere. Volunteer wheat pastures were furnishing some grazing in the panhandle section. All classes of livestock are in good flesh; an increased movement of feeder young stuff was reported toward the corn states.

Del Rio, Val Verde County

We have had plentiful rains over the entire West Texas area during August and September and the ranges now (September 23) are in wonderful condition, better than for several years past. Plenty of feed is assured for the winter.

The chief problems of concern to us locally are scarcity of labor, including shearers, and lack of trucks for hauling livestock, wool, and supplies.

Whitefaced feeder lambs are selling at 10 to 11½ cents a pound, with about 60 per cent of them at 10½ cents. Crossbred ewe lambs have been contracted in the same price range. Sheepmen are not keeping nearly so many ewe lambs this fall as they did last year. Fine-wooled yearling ewes are selling at \$8.50 to \$9.50 a head while whitefaced crossbreds are going at \$10 a head.

Very little wool is left unsold in this section.

Running expenses are up about 25 per cent compared to a year ago. We have little trouble with coyotes as government trappers keep their numbers down. Charles E. Long

Marfa, Presidio County

Range feed conditions are excellent (September 24). The grass was made late and is more uniform over the entire Highland section than it has been in years.

Prices recently paid for lambs contracted for delivery at home are as follows: Fat lambs, 11 to 11½ cents; whitefaced feeder lambs (wethers), 11 cents; ewe lambs, 12 cents. Yearling ewes are selling at \$10 a head for fine-wools and from \$10 to \$11 for whitefaced crossbreds. About the usual number of ewe lambs are being retained for breeding.

There is not much unsold wool in this area.

Running expenses are up 25 per cent. Our chief problem is the labor shortage. While it is not acute at the moment, it is getting steadily worse as the Army and defense work takes them away from the ranches. The defense work of course pays a wage that ranchers can not compete with, and it is very difficult to get hold of the experienced type of worker needed for the ranch, which is making it very hard to carry on.

A. E. Ligon, Secretary
Highland Sheep and Goat Raisers
Assn.

Arizona

The fore part of the month was normal for warmth, but the latter part was warmer than usual. Light to moderate local thunder-showers occurred generally, excepting for more general showers over the southeastern portion, during the first week, and over the east-central portions in the second week. Ranges improved somewhat where rains fell, but more rain is needed in most sections of winter use. Livestock are generally in good con-

dition, a considerable movement being noted.

Wickenburg, Maricopa County

We have had less moisture here this fall than during the preceding two or three years and feed is dry (October 7).

We are having great difficulty in keeping skilled help or finding it. We have been asking deferment of skilled labor from the draft but are having a time in other cases because there are so many defense plants here. With high prices for pastures and increased operating costs, it is impossible to keep pace with wages paid in defense plants. The prices of wool and lamb have not risen enough to cover increased labor and other costs.

Trappers are getting scarce also and poison is being handled more rigidly, so coyote work is not very effective.

Fermin Echeverria

New Mexico

Normal temperatures occurred in the first and last weeks, while it was colder than normal during the middle two weeks. Some exceptionally heavy showers occurred in the first week, especially over the southeastern portion; and beneficial showers occurred again in the third week. Both showery periods were followed by a little frost. There were complaints of too much rain. Livestock are thriving.

Colorado

Temperatures were mild during the first half of the month, but were well below normal during the last half. Rains were frequent, but were mostly light, excepting during the third week. Light snow fell in the mountains, and killing frost was rather general. Cattle are being moved into winter feeding areas. Sheep and cattle are mostly in good condition, and as a rule range feed is plentiful.

Limon, Lincoln County

We have had abundant moisture, so there is a lot of feed right now (September 13). We need some dry

weather to cure the grass for winter.

I do not know of any wool still in growers' hands in this area. Quite a bit of our consigned wool has sold lately at generally satisfactory prices.

Very few lambs are fattened in this vicinity. We sell mostly feeders, for which 12 cents has been paid lately. Whitefaced ewe lambs are moving at 12½ cents and some sheepmen are holding for more. Yearling ewes, both fine-wools and crossbreds, are selling at \$11 a head.

Practically all of our running expenses have increased, and we are quite concerned over the scarcity of help, particularly for lambing next spring.

Rifle, Garfield County

Local showers have improved the range somewhat although the feed is short (September 22), and prospects are not too good for winter range feed.

Not many fat lambs have been contracted at the home ranches. Not many feeders have been taken either due to the high price of feed. The number of ewe lambs kept over for breeding is short of last year's by about one third; sales of ewe lambs have been made at 13½ cents. Yearling ewes, both fine-wools and whitefaced crossbreds, are selling at \$13 a head.

Only a very small amount of wool is being held on ranches at this time.

It is costing us about a third more to run our outfit than in 1941. Coyotes are causing us greater losses, too, as all of our trappers have gone into the Army or into defense work. Coyotes and labor shortage, all the way from herders to camp help, are worrying us a lot. The beet growers' association here is trying to get Japs to relieve their labor shortage, but nothing is being done that I know of to help the wool growers with their particular labor problem.

L. D. Mullen

Steamboat Springs, Routt County

Since September 1 the weather has been fairly good. We have had one small snowstorm up in the high mountains, otherwise conditions are about the same as in other recent years (September 24).

We do not hold many ewe lambs

over for breeding here, the number this year being about the same or a little smaller than last year's. Fine-wooled yearling ewes are selling at \$12.50 and whitefaced crossbreds at \$13. Practically all of the 1942 wool has been sold.

An attempt is being made to help us get labor but it is very difficult to get men that are reliable and that know anything about the business. I am afraid I will have to quit the business as I am getting too old to handle the work without better help.

I have been having some success in cutting down coyote numbers. I have been trapping them myself as the trapper has so much to do he cannot cover the ground.

J. P. Monger

Utah

Mild temperatures early in the month were followed by abnormally cold weather during the last half, the principal frost occurring September 18. Good showers occurred during the second week, but the rest of the month was practically dry. Ensilage corn was frosted, reducing the crop materially and hastening the harvest. Farm pastures have held up fairly well, but winter forage has not yet "made" in most sections. Livestock are mostly in satisfactory shape.

Lyman, Wayne County

Feed conditions on the range since September 1 have been very dry and

PERCENTAGES OF NORMAL PRECIPITATION BY STATES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1942 (Preliminary)

	%
Arizona	64
California	15
Colorado	115
Idaho	56
Montana	85
Nevada	7
New Mexico	147
Oregon	28
South Dakota	139
Texas	139
Utah	57
Washington	21
Wyoming	102

Note—All of the percentage figures are based on average precipitation for the entire state as reported by all the Weather Bureau stations, which total around 100 in each state. It is possible, therefore, that a particular area in any state may have had more or less moisture than indicated in the above percentage figure.

poor, much worse than in the previous two or three years, and the prospects for good fall and winter feed are not bright (the 27th). We are finding it increasingly difficult to get help to care for our flocks, also. Coyotes are more numerous, and running expenses are much higher.

Feeder lambs are selling at 10½ to 11½ cents and whitefaced ewe lambs (crossbreds) at 12 cents.

Willis C. Oldroyd

Nevada

Seasonal temperatures prevailed, being somewhat below normal chiefly during the later part, and with normal values much of the early part of the month. Precipitation has been very light and scattered. Good weather prevailed for haying and work with livestock, which have largely been moved to farm pastures, as ranges are very dry. Frost did considerable damage at different times, to farm crops. Some cattle are being marketed. Cattle and sheep are in fair to good condition.

Elko, Elko County

There has been no rain all summer and our lambs are weighing about four pounds less than they did last year. The winter range now has no feed for sheep (September 22), but a good rain in the next 30 days will put life into the black sage.

Lamb prices have ranged from 11 to 12½ cents, including both fat and feeder lambs. All blackfaces on the Ruby Mountains sold at 12½ cents while most of the whitefaces went at 11 cents. I have not heard of any sales of yearling ewes in this section. I think sheepmen are keeping about the same number of ewe lambs for breeding as they did last year.

All of the 1942 wool clip, I believe, has been sold from this section.

Expenses in 1942 will run about 40 per cent higher than last year, according to present estimates. Labor, however, is our most perplexing and important problem. Up to date it has been impossible to replace herders that have gone into service or defense work. I have not heard of any agricultural groups taking any action to relieve the labor shortage.

The coyote situation does not improve much either, as trappers are given too much territory to do a good job. McBride Sheep Company

(Continued on page 37)

C. C. C. WORK ON GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS

By R. H. Rutledge, Director of Grazing, Department of the Interior

TEN and a half million man-days have been devoted by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees assigned to Grazing Service camps in the development and improvement of grazing district lands in the West during the past six years. This represents almost a lifetime of work for a thousand men—a thousand men working eight hours a day for 33 years!

By July 1, 1942, all these camps were closed and the facilities and manpower offered by the Corps turned to military and protective duty. It is fitting at this time that we should stop to pay tribute to the splendid accomplishments that this great civilian army of American youth has made in a peacetime effort to build, guard, and conserve the natural resources.

Today some 20,000 enrollees in camps all over the country have swung over to a war tempo by aiding the War Department on military construction. Thousands of former enrollees are fighting in many parts of the world as part of the nation's armed force. Still others, graduates of the hundred and one training courses that fitted into the work they performed on ranges and forests, are now "backing up the front lines" in factories and fields.

The 3,000,000 boys who have gone through the training in the 2400-odd C.C.C. camps in the past nine years are equipped mentally, physically, and morally for the serious job that confronts all America at this time.

The first 200-man C.C.C. camp was established at Luray, Virginia, on April 17, 1933. Within three months 250,000 young men, together with an additional 25,000 war veterans and 25,000 experienced leaders, had been assembled and placed in 1,468 camps extending to every section of the Union. Within two years these numbers had expanded to 500,000 enrollees and some 2,400 camps, and the scope had been broadened to include activities in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, and the Virgin Islands.

The major objectives of the new venture were to give jobs to thousands of discouraged and undernourished young men, idle through no fault of their



Restoring a range heritage by reseeding to increase the forage cover and permit a greater number of grazing animals on a given area. Thousands of acres of public land in grazing districts of the western United States were reseeded in 1941. Here C.C.C. enrollees from a camp near Delta, Utah, gather and sack seed of native plants which will be used to restore less productive areas.

own; to build up these young men physically and spiritually; to start the nation on a war against waste and loss of natural resources.

This, then, was a war of peace—a war to be fought with picks and shovels instead of tanks and planes. Like the war against the aggressor of today it was a fight for the preservation of our greatest heritage—the land.

Conservation of Men and Resources

The C.C.C. was called a young man's opportunity to work, to live, to learn, to build, to conserve the natural resources in which he has a share. His was an out-of-doors job. In direct daily contact with nature he was offered a chance to strengthen himself

physically, mentally, and spiritually . . . a chance to do good, honest, constructive work in a healthy, democratic atmosphere and fit himself for a place in civilian life . . . a chance to finish an uncompleted education, to learn a trade, to keep his self-respect and his confidence in the future.

Unrest, poverty, and unemployment brought about by the depression created a situation that in seriousness had a counterpart in the condition of our ranges and farm lands. These resources had been taken for granted, they had been used without thought of limitation. Times had been good and the general belief was that our natural wealth was so great it would last indefinitely.

Overconfidence in plenty had resulted in waste and overuse. Careless use of land, coupled with drought, had set the stage for serious national concern.

Conservation of Public Ranges

Perhaps one of the areas hardest hit by drought, depression, and dust was the public domain—the open range which nobody could manage and everybody could use without restriction.

Here was a job for the C.C.C., but how could a program be set up on land that could not be protected and managed? This difficulty was overcome by the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934. Designed particularly to stop further injury to the drought-gripped western range country, and to stabilize the range livestock industry, this act brought an end to wasteful and abusive use of the "open" public domain, and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to do any and all things necessary to carry out its purposes. The Grazing Service was organized to administer grazing districts and with the cooperation of local stockmen and the Civilian Conservation Corps, a program of orderly use and improvement was soon underway. Camps were moved into districts shortly after they were organized, and before long there was outlined and operating a well-rounded range improvement program. At first emphasis was placed on the need for structural range improvement such as fences to separate allotments of range, stock-water to make more range usable, stock and truck trails to open inaccessible areas to use, and dams to impound seasonal run-off.

First Camps Established on the Range

To help accomplish these things seven C.C.C. camps were assigned to the Grazing Service in 1935. The number grew to 89 in 1941. In all probability there will be no camps operating on the federal range this year except those engaged directly in the war effort or those necessary to guard against range fires.

As camps are closed, let us take time to view some of the results of the home front battle which started so humbly in 1933. Let's see how for the Conservation Battalion of the Western Range has carried the battle to the enemy in federal grazing districts.

The elimination of poor and destructive range practices is not alone suf-

ficient to assure the fullest and best use of the public land. In its run-down condition there was need for supplemental range-improvements designed to stop soil and water losses, to repair scars of past use, combat destructive elements, and increase the general usefulness of the range areas. These supplemental aids the C.C.C. furnished, and they may be divided into those which restore the range, release new range to new use, and retain the wealth that is the range.

To Restore the Range

Projects that aid in the restoration of the range include revegetation, contour furrowing, water spreading, and related practices designed to increase the forage cover. In 1941 the Grazing Service set as its goal 500,000 acres of reseeded federal range in grazing districts of the West. Guided by information obtained on trial plots the enlarged project was pushed forward. In Utah and other western states C.C.C. enrollees gathered seed of native species and replanted it on barren areas. Seed obtained from commercial seed houses was planted with hand planters, grain and beet drills, disk harrows, by airplane, and by the broadcast method—the planting method being determined by the accessibility of the area, equipment, available type of seed to be sown, soil types, and the presence of brush or other obstacles to the work. In some instances, with a little ingenuity, unique "homemade" seeders were developed that proved practicable in covering large areas at comparatively small cost. Some of these performed the dual purpose of preparing the seed bed and planting and covering the seed. Today there is definite evidence that range areas of great size can be reseeded with considerable success.

To Release New Range

Increased production of livestock products to meet the wartime need places projects which "release" new range for use among those of greatest importance. These include the development of stock water at strategic locations on the range—reservoirs to catch and hold the run-off after rains, wells to tap the underground supply; springs seeps, water holes of various descriptions and trails to areas formerly inaccessible to livestock. By these new watering places virgin grazing areas

are opened to livestock use, congestion around old, crowded areas is relieved and hazards of partially watered areas are removed.

The ingenuity and practicableness of the old-time range operator have been brought into C.C.C. activities whenever possible. For example, one stockman had an idea for an inexpensive and practicable type of water development that consists of a simple excavation which brings to life and collects the flow of latent springs where the only inkling of underground water is in the willow or aspen-type of vegetation growing nearby. The idea proved so successful it was duplicated time and time again, thus effecting proper seasonal use of thousands of acres of range formerly underused.

On the desert ranges of the Southwest where men in the old days fought and sometimes died over the right to a water hole, C.C.C. camps under Grazing Service supervision have constructed all manner of stock water developments, and ranges heretofore of little use because of lack of water are being released to meet the increasing war need for livestock products. It is in this area that springs have been developed through a system of drainage pipes placed deep in rock and sand.

An outstanding water development in southern Utah is Welcome Spring where water is collected in a head box and piped for a distance of four miles into the desert, with outlets at watering troughs at mile intervals along the way. At the end of the pipe line a 40,000 gallon rubble masonry tank and 200-odd feet of metal trough hold water for trail herds.

Many of these stock-watering places have carried stock through dry seasons when other natural waters failed.

Other projects which "release" new range are truck trails, stock trails, and bridges to make ingress and egress to remote areas easy, to permit proper distribution over the entire area, and to facilitate livestock operations and orderly use of the range. An example: a bridge recently completed in Wyoming cut 50 miles of trailing for sheep from one side of the Green River to the other. Time and flesh are lost during long trailing operations. So anxious were local stockmen to use this bridge that 50,000 sheep had gathered at one side of the river waiting as the last plank was placed and the last nail driven. The bridge was constructed

entirely by C.C.C. labor. It is a splendid example of the high quality of C.C.C. endeavor.

To Retain Range Wealth

The projects which "retain" the value of the range are perhaps less spectacular but certainly equal in importance to all the others. The projects under this classification are intended to protect the soil and counteract destructive elements by diverting flood waters, water-spreading devices, rip-rapping established stream channels, improvement of water sheds, et cetera.

To Meet An Emergency

There is still another type of work carried on by C.C.C. enrollees in the Grazing Service — that earmarked "emergency activities." Of such great value was this work that stockmen and residents throughout the range country continually write to express their thanks. In winter weather livestock are sometimes stranded by sudden blizzards and many times each year C.C.C. camps were called upon to open trails to stranded herds, haul feed and locate lost animals. Wildlife, too, came in for its share of protection in grazing districts not only in bad weather but throughout the year by the construction of watering places, nesting grounds, et cetera.

Millions of acres of range forage have been saved from fire by well-trained and equipped C.C.C. fire crews — forage which the western livestock operator relies on to feed his stock, — forage which represents the raw material for thousands of animal "factories" that are producing the country's needs in livestock and livestock products.

Many tireless and unselfish hours have been spent during times of flood, blizzard, fire. C.C.C. enrollees have learned how to evacuate families, provide temporary shelter, and aid the residents in the vicinity of their camp when called upon to do so.

What the C.C.C. Meant to Western Stockmen

What did the C.C.C. mean to the western stockman? It meant an opportunity to make full and proper use of a resource available to him. It meant a sounder and more practical operation because newly developed communication systems, roads, and fences have decreased the elements of time and distance and limited the factors of un-

certainty and risk. It meant new range for grazing use, better range, and a more stable range. In Utah one rancher estimated that C.C.C. enrollees had put in the equivalent of more than a century of labor by one man working every day. "... the C.C.C. is the best friend the Utah farmer ever had," he said.

The C.C.C.'s have helped to bring stability to the western livestock industry. Every new reservoir or spring development means better utilization of the range, every new trail and road facilitates travel and range administration, every new fence simplifies range control and every rodent and predator removed from the range means more forage and safety for stock.

Contribution to War Program

The Civilian Conservation Corps has taught millions of under-privileged boys to grow and become useful citizens. It has taught them to use their

hands and heads, a contribution of immeasurable value in the light of the present emergency.

In nine eventful years the corps has trained and equipped boys in many skills which are now paying high dividends in the national war effort. The C.C.C. enrollee is grounded in fundamentals of work and discipline. He is physically fit, trained in work and imbued with the philosophy of American ideals. And when his number is called he knows what he's fighting for.

Looking to the Future

The work area of the Grazing Service is probably the most "untouched" area in our land. It is tremendous in size — stretching from Canada to Mexico and from the Rockies to the Sierra Nevadas. On this vast area of public land some 12,000,000 cattle, horses, sheep and goats and hundreds of thousands of deer, antelope, and other wildlife graze in season and produce commodities essential to life.

Much has been done by the Civilian Conservation Corps to restore and improve these public ranges. The accompanying table tells part of the story. But there is much more to do. A recently completed six-year plan for the range country outlines a carefully selected group of projects vital to the range livestock industry.

Although there has been a curtailment in the number of C.C.C. camps there has been no curtailment of the amount and extent of work they can do. The C.C.C. has served a great purpose. It can serve a greater purpose of readjustment when World War No. 2 is won. The Grazing Service will be prepared to handle a post-war C.C.C. when again young men out of jobs may find it a cushion against hard times and an opportunity to keep fit mentally and physically until their niche in civilian life is opened to them.

In the interim a skeleton force is devoting its time to keeping present improvements in working order and carrying on those new improvements that contribute most to the wartime need.

That enrollee who on April 17, 1933, was the first to enroll in the Civilian Conservation Corps and all of the some 3,000,000 fellows that followed him have rendered a great service to the country — a service that the future will make clearer to us when the results of their endeavors start paying the full reward.

RESUME OF RANGE-DEVELOPMENT WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE C.C.C. BETWEEN APRIL, 1935, AND JUNE, 1941

644	Springs
297	Reservoirs
239	Wells
4,395	miles of Fences
560	Cattle Guards
343	Corrals
303	Bridges
8,646	miles of Truck Trails
1,156	miles of Stock Trails
7,465	Permanent Check Dams
47,935	Temporary Check Dams
534	Water Control Structures other than dams
10,099,177	acres of Rodent Control
162,136	acres of Insect Pest Control
148,376	acres of Range Revegetation
9,580	sq. yds. of Tree Planting (gully)
262,376	lin. ft. of Diversion Ditches
12,541	lin. ft. of Channel Construction
153,505	lin. ft. of Water Spreaders
110,820	sq. yds. of Clearing and Cleaning Channels
244,293	lin. ft. of Pipe and Tile Conduits
148,168	sq. yds. of Riprap or Paving
111,432	man-days of Fire-Fighting
1,078	Impounding and Large Diversion Dams

THE WOOL MARKET

By C. J. Fawcett, Manager,
National Wool Marketing Corporation

THE wool market has kept an even keel in Boston during the month of September. The ceiling upon wool prices placed by the OPA on February 28 of this year has been effective in stabilizing market values of domestic wool. Much controversy exists as to whether the letter of the law has been observed. Suffice to say, however, the price control has served its purpose in preventing what would otherwise have been a runaway market.

The compromise between the Textile Division of the War Production Board and representatives of the growers whereby present government orders placed by the Army carry specifications for the use of 100 per cent domestic wool has established a better-balanced market. Many are of the opinion, and in this we include manufacturers, that it would have been better had the government seen fit to purchase the domestic clip at ceiling prices. This theory now seems to be vindicated in view of the fact that a commission from the Uruguayan Government is in the United States for the purpose of negotiating sale of some forty-odd million pounds of the old Uruguayan clip to the United States Government.

It will be recalled that overtures were made a year ago to both Argentina and Uruguay. Because of Argentina's unfriendly attitude toward the Allies, we believe the offer to Argentina was withdrawn. The matter is now a subject of negotiation and we understand official meetings will be held with our State Department in the next day or two. Cleverly enough, the Chamber of Commerce of Montevideo negotiated an agreement with the wool merchants in that center whereby they agreed upon a price of 42 cents per pound for their number one grade of wool just a few days previous to the departure of their commission to the United States. They had previously been offering this wool at 38 cents@39 cents and some sales

had been made at these figures. This indicates that they are alert to the situation and would not be averse to driving as favorable a bargain for the sale of their old wool as possible. The Swedish Government is now competing vigorously for the better types of Montevideo medium wools, apparently with the consent of both the United States and the British governments. This means that the British Government guarantees or permits free passage of this wool to Sweden.

So far as we know there is no negotiation pending with the Argentine Government at the present time. In order to pacify their wool growers and wool merchants, however, the Argentine Government has attempted to develop a purchasing scheme of their own, or an underwriting proposition guaranteeing the growers a certain price. This was necessary in view of their refusal to align themselves with the Allies and thereby profit by the favorable negotiations obtainable in the United States as a result.

Additional government orders are constantly being placed for the U. S. Army, latest of which is about 16 million yards of woolen goods of various types, seven million of which is for 32-ounce meltons, and additional quantities of 12-ounce flannel shirtings and other articles of less importance. All this requires domestic wool and has had the effect of creating a varied demand for domestic wool according to specifications.

Reasonable length territory fine wool is in keen demand at ceiling prices. Halfblood of fair length is also sought at ceiling values. Three-eighths and quarterblood, the grades which lagged for some months, have at last come into their own, due almost entirely to the six-million blanket order requiring 50 per cent quarterblood and 50 per cent three-eighths. We understand that insufficient bids were received to cover the six-million blanket order.

Orders for undershirting, socks, flannel, and other types of cloth have created a mild demand for the short fine wool, although it is yet the black sheep of all grades of wool.

Few orders for Australian wool have been placed by importers since July 1, due principally to the difficulty in securing shipping facilities and uncertain war risk insurance. In the last two weeks two ships have been sunk carrying wool cargoes from South America.

As we contact the mills we find many desiring additional orders. They state that they will be out of business by January 1 unless further orders are available. It should be borne in mind that many of the most important woolen and worsted mills have entirely abandoned the manufacture of cloth for civilian purposes. The insignificant amount of virgin wool allocated by the Textile Division of the War Production Board would not justify attempting to manufacture goods for civilian purposes. Of course, this condition cannot continue to exist indefinitely, for it would cause a shortage of clothing for our domestic use. The release of mohair has not had the desired effect, simply because manufacturers were forced to use rayon. They have the rayon in the samples and in the cloth, and now that mohair has been released for use without restrictions they find themselves stocked up with a lot of rayon for which they can find no market and they have not yet developed types of material including a liberal percentage of mohair. This condition will eventually right itself but it will take some time.

In the meantime, every returning transport from Australia carries additional quantities of Australian wool. The bulk, if not all, late arrivals fall in the class of United Kingdom wool and is not for sale but is the property of the British Government stored in the United States for trans-shipment to England when and if shipping facilities are available.

The President's speech and subsequent Congressional action authorizing the stabilization of agricultural products at parity or values of September 15, 1942, whichever is higher, do not seem to have affected the wool market in any way, nor should they, for we did our work last February in establishing the ceiling price on wool which we believe, for the most part, was very fair and equitable to all concerned. We are now, so far as the wool-growing industry is concerned, reaping the benefits of our labor last winter in Washington.

An amendment to the price ceiling of imported wool was issued last week pertaining largely to the change in premiums on war risk insurance. This will make the importation of wool slightly simpler, but yet very complicated.

The shearing of feeder and fat lambs in the corn belt is being encouraged by Washington officials in order to produce shearling pelts for the manufacture of flying suits for the aviators. This will produce a lot of short stubby wool for which we are seeking to develop a market. The native, or corn belt Hampshire and Shropshire lambs if shorn this time of year produce quarterblood and three-eighths wool of sufficient length to be used in the manufacture of blankets when blended with twelve-months' wool. The wool obtained from Rambouillet lambs shorn this time of year is very short in staple and is more difficult to place. We have had the opportunity of going over some figures which indicate that the premium paid for number one shearling pelts makes the venture profitable to lamb feeders.

The market is rapidly being cleared of wool of the desirable types. The season is well along and the movement of wool this year has been accomplished with a minimum amount of trouble and dislocation in transportation. Labor is becoming scarce. To date we have not had too much difficulty in Boston but, according to reports, the shortage of labor in the agricultural section of the country is a serious problem and one that is having careful attention by proper authorities in Washington.

American Wool Council Protests Restriction in Use of Wool

VIGOROUS protest has been made by the American Wool Council, through the director of its New York office, F. Eugene Ackerman, to Order L-130 issued on August 29 by the War Production Board, and request filed for its rescission. The order forbids the use of wool in lounging robes for men and boys after existing inventories of fabrics now in the hands of robe manufacturers are exhausted.

"This order," Mr. Ackerman told the Director General for Operations of the War Production Board, by letter on September 8, "destroys a long-established, traditional market for wool which provides the public with an irreplaceable article of apparel essential to its health and comfort. Without any advantage whatever to our war efforts and against public welfare, it arbitrarily deprives woolen manufacturers and manufacturers of wool lounging robes of a legitimate market at a time when their products are more essential to maintaining the health of the public than at any period in the past."

Mr. Ackerman substantiates his protest against this further restriction of the use of wool with the following statements:

The total annual sales of men's and boys' wool lounging robes during the past few years have been approximately 675,000 units, consuming an average of three yards per garment, or a total of some 1,925,000 yards of all-wool and part-wool fabrics. Figuring a maximum weight of 16 ounces per yard, which is excessive, the gross amount of new wool, noils, reprocessed and reworked wool required to meet the needs of this market does not exceed 2,000,000 pounds on a scoured weight basis or 4,500,000 pounds on a grease weight basis. Of this total weight of fiber not more than a maximum of 750,000 to 900,000 pounds on a scoured weight basis consists of new wool which can be used for any military purpose. The balance of the fibers comprises noils, wool wastes, and garnetted fibers specifically exempted from restrictions on their use for civilian purposes by the War Production Board.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the deliberate and entirely arbitrary destruction of a market producing a product essential to the health of the public is without any benefit whatever to our war effort. The sole beneficiaries are manufacturers of inferior and ineffective substi-

tute fabrics and of robes made of these fabrics, lacking the necessary health qualities of wool.

It is of vital interest to note that the men and boys' wool lounging robe business in this country has decreased as the heating of homes and other dwelling places has been improved and more expertly controlled. Sales have been consistently larger in those areas where the expert control of heating facilities are the least developed. These lounging robes of wool are never purchased as articles of fashion or style. They are bought and used as a necessary protective apparel.

This country is faced during the coming fall and winter with an acute shortage of fuel both in fuel oil and in coal. Health authorities are gravely disturbed as to the effect which this situation will have upon the public health. In conferences between state, civic, and health authorities, stress has been laid upon the necessity for wearing heavier clothing of superior protective qualities and in every case wool has been specified as the essential fabric. The Mayor of New York City has already issued an appeal to owners of apartment houses and hotels to limit the heating of water to the morning and evening hours.

The Federal Fuel Administrator has just announced that fuel oil for heating dwelling places along the Atlantic seaboard and the Middle West will be rationed on a basis of 25 per cent decrease in the amount used during the last winter. This shortage cannot possibly be met through the use of coal for the dual reason that a very large percentage of fuel oil furnaces are not susceptible to being converted to the use of coal, and that coal for household purposes is already difficult to obtain due to transportation shortages. The technical staffs of the Federal Fuel Administrator and of distributors of fuel oil and coal estimate that the existing situation will result in an average decrease in temperatures in dwelling places of from 6 to 10 degrees, with the greatest decrease occurring in the night and early morning hours, which are the periods when lounging robes are worn.

Anyone who has lived in town, the suburbs, or in the country in homes heated by individual heating plants and who has been obliged to tend these heating plants, realizes that even under the most modern conditions of thermostatic heat control the wool lounging robe is an essential to health and comfort. Reduced fuel supplies and lower home temperatures will in many instances make existing thermostatic controls inoperative and will create a situation in which widely varying temperatures during the early morning and late evening hours will make men and boys' lounging robes an article of apparel absolutely necessary to safeguard them against serious respiratory diseases.

If the conservation of the limited amount of wool, noils, and wool wastes and garnetted fibers used in the manufacture of fabrics for these lounging robes is of such tremendous importance to our war program in the eyes of the War Production Board, the equitable and logical course would be

to restrict the amount of new wool which may be used, or to otherwise regulate the production of these fabrics so that the public may enjoy the maximum essential health values of the wool lounging robe with the least strain upon our war time economy. The American Wool Council wishes to emphasize most strongly that the wanton and unnecessary destruction of peacetime markets upon which the permanent economy of this country depends, where such destruction does not assist our war efforts, is a thoroughly uneconomic and unjustifiable procedure.

The action of the War Production Board in forbidding the use of woollen material in men and boys' lounging robes on the basis that such action will conserve needed wool supplies is in sharp contrast to its action in its regulation specifying the manner in which wool may be used for civilian purposes. This regulation specifically provides for the continued useless waste by textile manufacturers of an amount of wool estimated to approximate 30,000,000 pounds annually. We refer to that particular provision which states as a preamble that tests made by the United States Bureau of Standards "have shown that a fabric must contain not less than 20 per cent wool to be warmth giving; if less wool is used the fabric might as well be made of some other material."

This fact is well known and accepted by all qualified experts in the wool and wool textile industries. Despite this acknowledgment that the use of wool in this manner is without value to the consumer, the War Production Board in its wool usage regulations provides that this wasteful and useless consumption of wool shall be permitted to continue under the following conditions:

- 1) If new wool, as defined by the War Production Board is not used, and
- 2) If manufacturers have been making products containing less than 20 per cent of wool, either new wool or reprocessed or used wool prior to June 1, 1942.

In other words, the War Production Board in its wool usage regulations first declares this use of wool utterly wasteful and then specifically authorizes manufacturers to continue wasting an estimated 30,000,000 pounds of wool which could be used for essential military or civilian purposes in order that these manufacturers may maintain their established markets.

By contrast the War Production Board in Order L-130 arbitrarily wipes out the entire long established market for woollen lounging robes for men and boys, which are essential to their health and comfort, at a time when they will be more necessary than in any previous years since the last World War. This is done to effect a savings of a maximum of 5,000,000 pounds of wool. In the meantime the continued manufacture of products containing less than 20 per cent of wool is specifically provided for. This provision was adopted despite the fact that products in this category represent, among other products, blankets containing minor percentages of wool, where the presence of this wool is used as the basis for deceptive and misleading advertising. It is difficult to recon-

cile these two wholly contradictory policies.

Rodent Control Work

(Correction)

IT HAS been called to the Wool Grower's attention that in setting up only the catch of predator animals and not including the acreage treated for rodent control (August Wool Grower, page 15), an erroneous idea was given of the amount of work done by the Division of Predator and Rodent Control of the Fish and Wildlife Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941.

In addition to the 122,941 predatory animals taken during that period, 7,700,173 acres of rodent-infested land were treated under direct supervision, and 17,621,729 under general instructions. In cooperative work for rat control, 104,267 infested premises were treated.

Expenditures in the predator and rodent control work for the year ended June 30, 1941, totaled \$2,802,022.

Wool Sales

DURING late weeks wool buying interest in West Texas has centered on new fall-shorn wools. The great bulk of them have been sold at 38 cents a pound, although some early contracts carried a 35-cent figure and a small volume of extra choice lamb's wool has been taken at 40 cents and above. According to newspaper reports, about two and a half million pounds of the 1941 fall clip remained unsold the middle of September. Sales of 12-months' wool have also been reported at 37 to 46½ cents a pound.

In Wyoming the 600-000-pound clip of the Swan Company was reported during September as sold for 43 cents a pound, and the clip of the L. U. Sheep Company amounting to 180,000 pounds at 40½ cents.

The Pacific Wool Growers sold 25,000 pounds of Curry County, Oregon, lamb's wool at 45 cents a pound, net to the grower, f.o.b. country loading point during September.

The Hubbell clip of 225,000 pounds in New Mexico is reported sold at 42 cents.

Personal Items

LITER E. SPENCE, who for the past three years has been engaged in soil conservation and range management activities in the office of the Director of the Grazing Service, Department of the Interior, Salt Lake City, Utah, has been appointed regional grazer for New Mexico. He succeeds Ed Pierson, who has recently joined the United States Army.

A. Lamar Esplin has been employed by Colorado State College to conduct research with sheep and lambs and to teach in the animal husbandry department. He is the son of A. C. Esplin, extension sheep specialist for Utah State College. The younger Esplin is a graduate of Utah State and has a master's degree from Texas A. & M.

James H. Lemmon, president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, residing at Lemmon, South Dakota, and Thomas P. Cooper, dean and director of the College of Agriculture in the University of Kentucky, have been reappointed directors of the Central Bank of Cooperatives for three year terms.

Prevent Worms in Sheep

SHEEP raisers have been asked to insure a large supply of suitable sheep intestines, commercially known as casings, needed in the manufacture of high-quality, absorbable sutures used by surgeons in closing wounds and as ligatures by preventing worm infestations in their sheep. The worms are responsible for a thickened or nodular condition in the intestines which makes them unfit for surgical sutures and also for sausage casings. On account of the war, imports of these casings has been greatly curtailed.

The use of phenothiazine is recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry in freeing sheep from nodular worms. They have recently issued a leaflet "Nodular Worm Disease of Sheep" (No. 228), copies of which may be obtained free from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FLEECES OF RANGE RAMS AND THE WOOL CLIP

By Robert H. Burns, Wool Specialist,
Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station

RANGE sheepmen often have difficulty in judging the fleeces on rams which have been fitted for shows and sales. They say that the enormous fleece the ram was carrying when purchased was never duplicated in subsequent years. However, they must remember that these yearling rams, when purchased in the summer or fall, are usually from 16 to 18 months of age, and are carrying that number of months of wool growth. As 2-year-olds these rams will be carrying only 12 months of wool, grown in many cases under adverse circumstances of feed and heavy breeding use. As yearlings they had more energy to put into fleece and body development than they will ever have again in their lives.

Wool Grows Uniformly

Tests at the University of Wyoming (Burns, 1931) and elsewhere (Hackerdorn and Sotola, 1930 and Duerden & Mare, 1931) have shown that wool grows more or less regularly from month to month, with a slight increase in the spring months when green feed first becomes available. Tests at California University (Wilson, 1931) have shown that wool growth is markedly affected when grown on starvation rations, and when on a fattening ration, increased 142 per cent. They also showed (Wilson, 1935) that wool growth dropped during a fatal sickness, with the last two months showing a 42 per cent decline from the previous two-month period.

Tests in South Australia (Fraser, 1931) have shown that, with Merino fleeces, clean fleece weight is increased on good feed by a double process of increasing the number of active skin follicles, and by an increase in thickness of the individual fibers. There was also an increase in wool length up to a certain point.

Extra long wool samples on display at the Wyoming Wool Department show the following staple lengths and growths:

	Staple Length Inches	Number Months' Growth	Av. Mo Growth Inches
Rambouillet (Wash.).....	10.5	60	0.18
Rambouillet (Ariz.).....	8.8	41	0.21
Merino (South Africa).....	17.0	72	0.24

According to the wool-growth tests at Wyoming, with good feed conditions one may expect yearling rams to carry fleeces within the following ranges in staple length, depending upon the age of these rams in months.

Staple Length of Yearling-Ram Fleeces (In Inches)

Age in Months	12	15	18
Rambouillet	2.5 to 3.0"	3.0 to 3.8"	3.8 to 4.5"
Corriedale	3.6 to 4.2"	4.5 to 5.3"	5.4 to 6.3"
Hampshire	3.0 to 3.6"	3.8 to 4.5"	4.5 to 5.4"
Lincoln	6.0 to 7.2"	7.5 to 9.0"	9.0 to 10.8"

Other types of white-faced crossbred rams grow wool at a rate similar to the Corriedales in the above test.

Recent tests at the United States Sheep Experiment Station in Idaho (Pohle and Keller, 1942) indicate that length of staple in wool is important as an index of clean fleece weight. For every centimeter of staple length, the clean fleece weight increased as follows:

In 206 Rambouillets.....	0.5 pound
In 281 Rambouillets.....	0.4 pound
In 251 Columbias.....	0.4 pound
In 245 Corriedales.....	0.3 pound

This indicates that there is a uniform increase in clean fleece weight for each unit of staple length.

Six Steps in Range Wool Improvement

A satisfactory system of breeding management for producing a uniform and profitable type of crossbred wool on range sheep might be that of using a selected breed and type of prepotent rams over a period of years without change. Observations made by the writer after a number of years of sampling Wyoming wool clips show that the progressive steps in such a breeding system of range sheep management are:

1. Sort, cull and sell all ewes, keeping only those of a selected wool and body type. The medium grades of wool, such as half-blood and three-eighths blood usually grow on sheep of good mutton type, and these grades are usually preferred by range sheepmen. Tests with range sheep culling at the

for grade and density of fleece, associated with strong or bold staple formation and lack of hairiness in any part of the fleece.

2. Select a breed and type of ram suited to climatic and feed conditions

Wyoming University (Hill, 1921 and Fellhauer and Hill, 1940) have shown that fleece weights can be raised two pounds per head while improving wool type and body conformation in range sheep. The points stressed are length and stick to that type and breed. Rams should have fleeces a grade or more coarser than the ewes to which they are mated, inasmuch as ewes are naturally finer than rams, and the finer woolled types are more prepotent than medium or coarse-wooled types.

3. Give young rams a chance to develop their body frames when they first come on the range. Don't stunt them as yearlings. Hay and grain are better body-and-wool-builders than sage brush and grass.

4. Keep rams and ewes in good condition prior to the breeding and gestation periods. Some sheepmen have found it advantageous to turn in only three fourths of the rams at the start of the breeding season, reserving the other fourth and keeping them on good feed. Every few days, usually about every twelve, the rams are rotated. One fourth are put in, and at the same time one fourth are taken out. Some mark the different groups of rams with a grease chalk, using a different color for each group. This gives a check on the breeding ability of each group of rams, as well as giving each group an equal opportunity for recuperation on rich feed. The ewes should be kept in good condition up to and through lambing time, for it takes extra energy and feed to nourish

the lambs prior to and after birth.

5. In the selection of both ewes and rams for the improvement of range wool, it is necessary to eliminate the uneven and britchy fleece as well as to watch the length and density of wool for grade in order to insure fleeces yielding more pounds of clean wool. The wool department at the Wyoming Station is at the present time testing out clean fleece yields, and has found in some cases (Burns, 1942) that the greasy fleece weight is not always an indicator of clean fleece weight due to differentials of shrinkage.

6. After five to seven generations, with no changes in the ideal of wool type or breeding of rams, a very uniform wool type generally results. Such clips often contain 70 per cent and upwards of one grade of wool, and the fleeces yield from four to six pounds of clean wool. (Unpublished data: Wyoming Wool Department.)

Breeding for Wool

For a number of years, range sheepmen have been breeding back and forth between the fine-wool and coarse or long-wool types of sheep, in order to obtain a medium or crossbred wool type in their range ewes. However, if these medium or crossbred wool type ewes are bred back to either fine or long-wool rams, the resulting progeny are either too fine or too coarse in wool. For some years now rangemen have been looking for a type of medium-wool ram to breed to their medium-wool ewes, to maintain this type of wool, and naturally they are attracted to the crossbred types, such as are obtained from the Corriedale, Lincoln, Rambouillet, etc.

Grades of Fleeces of Rams

Used on Range

Every type or breed of sheep varies

in type according to the ideals of the breeders and the likes and dislikes of the customers of any breeder of range rams. Hence, any breed may vary considerably from the standard for the breed. The following table has been prepared to show the observations of the writer during a number of years of sampling and grading of range wool clips in Wyoming.

Breeding Background of Range Rams

In the early years of development of every type of crossbred sheep, the supply of range rams has been insufficient to supply the demand, and the available rams are often half-breds with some portion of fine-wool or other blood, which makes many of them finer or coarser than the standard grade of wool for that breed or type. The history of all breeds of livestock shows this mixing of blood and hybrid vigor obtained is very useful, provided that uniformity of type is maintained in the offspring. A range sheepman needs to be aware of this crossing when selecting rams and must choose the type of wool in the rams he is buying that fits his particular conditions. He should also look into the ancestry of the rams to know the nature of the flocks from which they come, so as to be able to judge with some degree of accuracy the prepotency of these rams in regard to wool type.

A great many disappointments in the purchase of rams could be avoided if the rangemen knew something about the grades of wool, the types of wool in his ewes, as well as something of the uniformity of breeding and type in the flocks-producing the range rams which he is buying.

The writer, in closing, wishes to acknowledge many suggestions from various people, too numerous to men-

tion, all of whom are interested in the development of one of West's leading industries, the sheep and wool business.

Wyoming Convention

WYOMING'S wartime convention, a "streamlined" affair of a day and two night sessions, was voted a most successful affair by the officials and members who attended in larger than expected numbers.

Opening in Casper on Tuesday morning, September 22, the annual meeting gave for the first time full opportunity to everyone present to voice his ideas on the problems confronting the industry, for there were no formal addresses scheduled and the only talks made were by Major Victor Grant of the War Savings Staff of the Treasury Department, E. E. Brannon for the Office of Defense Transportation in Casper and William J. Silter of the Superior Products Company. Major Grant covered the general war situation and the need for full support of all through the purchase of war bonds, while Mr. Brannon clarified the minds of the sheepmen on what they might expect as a result of gas rationing and the new truck control order. Mr. Silter's talk told a modern story of magic in the use of chemicals in livestock feeding.

Discussion centered mainly on four topics: (1) The ever-increasing shortage of labor; (2) the huge stockpile of foreign wools piling up in this country; (3) pending gas rationing with respect to tire conservation, particularly in connection with the use of trucks and other ranch vehicles; (4) possibility of government establishment of price ceilings on live animals.

The labor shortage, naturally, pervaded practically all of the discussion, for it is an immediate and acute problem. With the lack of experienced help and the threat of still greater scarcity, sheepmen told of difficulties foreseen in keeping their flocks at normal numbers and the probable need for curtailment.

All the officers were reelected: John Reed, Kemmerer, president; Leroy Moore, Ross, vice president; and J. B. Wilson, McKinley, secretary.

Commercial Grades of Wool Produced by Breeds of Rams on the Range. Based on Observations in Wyoming

Breed	Standard	Predominating	Occasional
Rambouillet	Fine	Fine	Half Blood
Lincoln	Braid	Braid	Common
Cotswold	Braid	Braid	Common
Romney	Quarter-blood	Quarter-blood	Low 1/4 Blood
Border Leicester	Low 1/4 Blood	Low 1/4 Blood	Common
Hampshire	3/8 Blood	3/8 Blood	1/4 Blood
Suffolk	3/8 Blood	3/8 Blood	1/4 Blood
Corriedale	3/8 Blood	3/8 Blood	1/2 Blood, 1/4 Blood
Columbia	1/4 Blood	1/4 Blood	3/8 Blood, 1/2 Blood
Panama	1/4 Blood	1/4 Blood	1/2 Blood, 3/8 Blood
Romeldale	3/8 Blood	3/8 Blood	1/2 Blood, 1/4 Blood
Targhee	1/2 Blood	1/2 Blood	Fine, 3/8 Blood
Thribble Cross	3/8 Blood	3/8 Blood	1/2 Blood
Polwarth*	1/2 Blood	1/2 Blood	Fine, 3/8 Blood

*Not used in the United States, but included to show that a type similar to the Targhee has existed in Australia for a number of years.

Denver Indictments Dismissed

THE indictments brought last March by a Federal Grand Jury against 33 marketing agencies at Denver, including the Denver Union Stock Yards Company, the Armour, Swift and Cudahy Packing companies, and the Denver Livestock Exchange, on a charge of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act were dismissed by United States District Judge J. Foster Symes the first week in September on the ground that the charges brought by the government did not constitute an offense under the anti-trust act.

The case involved, mainly, the question of country-buying of fat lambs, the government's indictments charging that livestock producers in the Denver area were forced to ship to Denver, a central market. A second count on which the indictments were returned was that the "turn" system of bidding on shipments in use at the Denver market fostered monopoly. Judge Symes held that, since no claims were made that prices were fixed or affected, or the volume of fat lambs produced or flowing in interstate commerce restrained in any way under the practices followed by the Denver marketing agencies, there was no violation of the Sherman Act. A Supreme Court decision was cited to show that the adoption and peaceful enforcement of rules by the marketing agencies did not constitute a restraint of trade.

The salient features of Judge Symes' decision are:

The government's contention is briefly set forth on page 25 of their major brief, where they state:

"The gist of the charge is that the defendants who control a major part of the purchase and sale of fat lambs at the central marketing point have agreed with one another that they will no longer purchase at or near the points of production, but will confine their purchasing to the central market. The question then is narrowed to whether or not a group of purchasers and others interested in the advancement of the Denver central market can agree among themselves to refrain from one type of marketing and to deal exclusively by means of another type of marketing. Whether the conspirators thus can by agreement deprive the purchasers of the right to choose whichever method of distribution they may seek, and to deprive the producers and sellers of the right to market through any channel other than the central market."

An examination of the indictment discloses that there is no claim that by this practice the price of fat lambs on the Denver market or elsewhere has been in any way affected, or that any monopoly, except in the second count of the indictment, has been created, or that this practice has in any way affected the price of lambs or the flow of fat lambs into this or any other market anywhere in the United States, or has affected the number of lambs produced for sale in any way.

The Court takes judicial notice of the fact that by the law the government has regulated the conduct of these livestock markets so that the seller or farmer who ships his livestock there sells in a supervised market where his stock is honestly weighed, the proceeds accounted for, and the charges regulated, and the whole sales procedure supervised by the government in accordance with the Stock Yards Act. I fail to see how it can be said that such a practice in any way affects or burdens interstate commerce without the government going further and charging that the price to the ultimate consumer is affected, or that the amount of fat lambs raised or produced, or flowing in interstate commerce is lessened in any way.

There is no claim that the prices are fixed, or that the producer gets a less price by selling to the Denver market than he would if the defendants purchased under the country system of buying. The government claims that these defendants have in the past set up a practice for buying lambs which amounts to no more than a regulation of their own method of doing business. Why have they not the right to desist from that method and confine themselves solely to supplying their wants by buying at the public utility market supervised by the government and run for the advantage of the producer?

A very similar case on the facts is the Chicago Board of Trade case where the Supreme Court held that it was not a violation of the Sherman Act for the Board of Trade to forbid its members from purchasing or offering to purchase grain during the period between two sessions of the Board, that is, between the adjournment of the Board of Trade in the afternoon and the opening of the market in the morning, at a price other than the closing bid when the market closed the previous afternoon.

They further held that a rule or agreement by which men situated as these defendants are, occupying a strong position in a branch of trade, fix the prices at which they will buy or sell during the important part of the business day, is not necessarily an illegal restraint of trade. As the Court there points out, "Every agreement concerning or regulating trade restrains" to a certain extent; "and the true test of legality is whether the restraint

is such as merely regulates, and perhaps thereby promotes, competition, or whether it is such as may suppress or even destroy competition."

In the case at bar there is no claim that competition is affected, because the defendants, when they buy lambs in the Denver market, actually compete with each other and other buyers, and the producer has the advantage of that competition which he does not have when dealing with a single salesman at his farm.

It is difficult to imagine here any direct result to interstate commerce from the requirement that all fat lambs sold in Colorado be shipped to the Denver union market, or to the flow of fat lambs in interstate commerce from Colorado to other points outside the state, especially where no restraint is alleged or attempt to restrain any outsider from conducting the kind of business that the government seems to want conducted, that is, direct buying in the country, if anyone cares to carry on that business.

It is stated by Mr. Justice Peckham on page 612—the situation is analogous to that of the case at bar because, as he stated there, there is no evidence or charge that the defendants "have done anything other than to form this exchange, and adopt and enforce the rules mentioned above, and the question is whether by their adoption and by peacefully carrying them out without threats and without violence, but by the mere refusal to do business with those who will not respect their rules, there is a violation of the Federal statute," and the Court held that there was not.

Furthermore, the agreement of these defendants was nothing more than a self-imposed rule of the manner of conducting their own individual business; that is, that they would not engage in country buying, something that separately they had the right to do, as admitted by counsel. The mere fact that they agreed to comply with the rule of their own exchange forbidding country buying, without further allegations of its adverse effects in the way of creating restraint of trade, or affecting the price of fat lambs, or limiting production, falls short of coming within the provisions of the act as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

We have gone along with the government on all of its indictments to date, recognizing that under recent decisions of the Supreme Court the full extent of the Sherman Act has not been explored. We think here, however, the government has gone beyond the extent and meaning of that law as interpreted by the Supreme Court, for, as stated, there is no allegation that anyone has been injured or the flow of interstate commerce in any way affected. The indictment merely alleges an agreement to follow a rule promulgated by the livestock exchange, and nothing more.

It follows from this that the demurrers are sustained, and the indictment as to all the defendants is dismissed.

Utah Lamb Week, 1942

"UTAH Lamb Week" for 1942 was of the war variety rather than the "Eat More Lamb" type of previous campaigns. "Victory With Lamb" was the theme through the entire period. The health of the nation through the proper diet, including much needed meat, the use of the cheaper cuts with rapidly advancing costs, and the encouragement of the use of lamb, dominated the campaign.

The Utah Wool Growers Association developed information and publicity through its directors in each county of the state so that no section was neglected, and every county became "Lamb Minded." This publicity was supplemented by 16 local associations, each of which participated in the publicity program through the development of active projects which further improved the use of lamb.

The Week was sponsored by the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce with a special committee. The packers, single-unit stores, chain stores, hotels, and restaurants participated in publicity and display programs, which resulted in a substantial increase in the sale of lamb. Many of the institutions sold out at the end of the first day, having failed to anticipate the magnitude and value of the project. The Utah Power and Light Company set up a display window, using several posters and other material, as a recognition of "Utah Lamb Week." Many dry goods stores assisted in the project.

The city, as well as the farm press, industrial and trade papers, carried pictures and stories throughout the entire period. Various firms advertised generously, so that no one who read the newspapers or any of the trade and farm journals could possibly have been unaware of the fact that it was "Lamb Week."

The radio stations and the organizations that advertise through this medium were very generous in giving time to "Lamb Week." K. D. Y. L. had a program each morning during the period of August 31 to September 5, as a prelude to "Lamb Week," and each day from September 5 to 12, announcements were made regarding the lamb campaign. Over this station, Sears Roebuck and Company devoted some time each morning during their

news broadcast to "Lamb Week" and prepared talks were delivered. K. U. T. A. gave five "Lamb Week" announcements during the period of August 31 to September 5. During September 5 to 12, lamb recipes and instructions were given on how to prepare lamb on the Kitchen Klatter program. K. S. L., on September 5 at 8:45, sponsored a Parley Baer program, at which time, Merrill Parkin of the Salt Lake Union Stock Yards gave an interview on "Lamb Week." K. L. O., on Thursday evening, September 3, gave an outstanding 15-minute talk on "Lamb Week," which was delivered by Barrett Chadwick.

A survey of the results of the week indicates that the packers and retail stores were all satisfied, and that a large tonnage of spring lambs, fresh from the high mountain ranges, was used in Utah. We are quoting from some of the retailers and packers:

Retailers:

"We are sure it (Utah Lamb Week) was very successful, by the heavy orders placed with our packers; we are sure we sold more poundage and also a greater number of lambs than any previous year. This annual program of Utah Lamb Week has done much to increase lamb consumption in Utah."

"Our stores noted a very good response to the promotion and, in our opinion, it was a very successful Utah Lamb Week. Thanks for the opportunity of helping with this program."

Packers:

"We increased our kill with some of the best lambs that ever went through our packing plant and there was a splendid demand."

"We are happy to report that Utah Lamb Week was an outstanding success this year."

"The lambs we had to offer for sale were of as good quality as any we have had this year. Our sales show that during Lamb Week we sold a larger number than we did the previous week. I would say that our sales during Lamb Week of this year were much better than they have been for the past two or three years."

James A. Hooper

Wyoming Ram Sale

AT the 14th annual Wyoming Ram Sale (Casper, September 23 and 24, 1942) 1874 rams and five ewes were auctioned at an average price of \$41.70 as against \$38.50 on approximately 2000 rams sold in the 1941 sale.

A two-year-old Rambouillet ram consigned by Wynn S. Hansen of Colinston, Utah, made the peak price of the sale, \$310. The Beckton Stock Farm of Sheridan, Wyoming, purchased this ram and also the second-high ram, the latter from the John K. Madsen Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, at \$250. The average on the 53 stud rams of this breed was \$84.58. The top pen in Rambouillets was that of five yearlings sold by A. E. Holmquist & Sons, Twin Falls, Idaho, at \$66 a head to Linn Tarver, Spearfish, South Dakota. The average on the 489 range Rambouillet rams was \$45.08.

Hampshires had the highest average on single studs, \$96.29 on 21 head. Honors for the top pen also went to Hampshires, four lambs consigned by Robert Blastock of Filer, Idaho, going to the Cole Creek Sheep Company of Casper, Wyoming, at \$100 a head. Malcolm Moncreiffe sold the high stud at \$250 to Mr. Blastock, who himself sold a yearling to Ray Smith of Deadwood, South Dakota, for \$235 and a lamb at \$225 to W. H. Ellis of Lander, Wyoming. The 297 Hampshire range rams, of which 226 were lambs, averaged \$33.42.

Eleven Suffolk stud rams made an average of \$91.82, high price being \$165 for a Blastock yearling bought by Mark Davis, Casper, Wyoming. Mr. Blastock also sold a pen of three yearlings to Oddmund Josendal, Casper, at \$75 while \$39, the top in pens of five lambs, was paid by Lee Moore, Midwest, Wyoming, to Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon. Average on the 139 range rams, all but fifteen of them being lambs, was \$35.50.

Two hundred dollars was paid for a yearling Corriedale consigned by Ernest and Donald Ramstetter of Golden, Colorado, and the average on 20 studs was \$95.77. In range rams, A. L. King of Cheyenne, Wyoming, sold a pen of five yearlings at \$57 each and a pen of nine head at \$50, while the entire 176 head sold in the sale averaged \$37.41.

Nine pens of five Panama range rams, all yearlings, consigned by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho, and A. O. Doman, Burley, Idaho, sold at \$50 to \$55, the latter price being paid for an L. & B. pen by Archibald & Innes, Savageton, Wyoming.

For a pen of five yearling Columbia range rams, U. S. Archibald, Savageton, Wyoming, paid \$65 each to R. B. Marquiss of Gillette, Wyoming, and the average on the 98 sold was \$31.02.

In the crossbred division, 491 head sold at an average of \$38.09, peak price being \$61, paid for each of ten yearlings consigned by Lester R. Schulz of Sheridan, Montana. The purchaser was Cantril Jack of Casper, Wyoming.

Sale Averages

Breed	Number	Average Price
STUDS		
Rambouillet	53	\$84.58
Hampshire	21	96.29
Suffolk	11	91.82
Corriedale	20	95.77
TOTALS	105	\$89.82
RANGE RAMS		
Rambouillet	489	\$45.08
Hampshire	*297	33.42
Suffolk	139	35.50
Corriedale	176	37.41
Targhee	34	35.00
Columbia	98	31.02
Panama	45	50.88
Crossbreds	491	38.09
TOTALS	1,769	\$38.84

*226 of the Hampshire range rams were lambs.

Col. E. O. Walter was the auctioneer, assisted by B. F. and Fred Ashenurst. The sale is held annually by the Wyoming Wool Growers Association.

In commenting on the sale, the Wyoming Wool Grower states:

On the first day of the sale, when stud rams and range Rambouillets were selling, the bidding was active and brisk. On the second day, when they finished selling Hampshire rams, Columbias, Suffolks, Corriedales, Panamas, and crossbreds, the sale was very "sticky." We are particularly disappointed in the crossbreds, which sold considerably lower than last year, as did the Corriedales and Panamas also. It is difficult to understand just why the Wyoming sale, with the exception of Rambouillets, Suffolks, and Hampshires, should have sold lower than last year in view of the fact that practically at all of the ram sales held up to date this year, rams generally have been selling higher. We sold about 100 fewer rams than last year, so it could not have been attributed to the number offered for sale. The only explanation we have is that a good many of the wool growers in Wyoming, as seems to be true in some of the other states, are, be-

cause of the uncertain future and particularly because of the labor situation, planning to reduce their flocks of breeding ewes. A number of breeders told us during and after the sale that they would have purchased more rams but for the fact that they expected to sell off some of their breeding ewes.

Pocatello (Idaho) Sale

THE 16th annual range ram sale of the Idaho Wool Growers Association was held at Pocatello, on October 3, 1942.

The highest price paid was \$100 per head for a pen of ten and a pen of five Panama yearlings sold by Laidlaw and Brockie of Muldoon to Frank Jougard of Pocatello.

Tom Bell of Rupert sold a pen of five Panama lambs to J. Emerson Mabey of Bancroft at \$70 per head. He also donated, for the Women's Auxiliary of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, a Panama ram that was sold and resold to reach a total of \$575.

The Suffolk high pen, five yearlings, was also sold by Laidlaw and Brockie to Frank Jougard for \$90 per head. E. R. Kelsey of Burley sold a pen of five Suffolk ram lambs to J. E. Mabey of Bancroft at \$65 per head.

Frank Y. Stephan of Twin Falls topped the Hampshires with a pen of six ram lambs at \$76 per head, which A. E. Taylor of Rexburg bought. Robert Blastock of Filer sold eleven head of Hampshire yearlings to D. A. Taylor of Burley at \$66 per head.

In the crossbreds, S. W. Beck of Rupert sold the high pen, five Suffolk-Hampshire lambs, at \$72.50 per head to Grover Clark of Malad.

The average of the 662 head sold at the sale was \$44.86. Averages for the different breeds were as follows: 33 Suffolk yearlings, \$55.76; 109 Suffolk lambs, \$45.92; 36 Hampshire yearlings, \$52.86; 155 Hampshire lambs, \$38.92; 38 Suffolk-Hampshire yearlings, \$42.05; 70 Suffolk-Hampshire lambs, \$44.61; 78 Panama yearlings, \$64.18; 34 Panama lambs, \$51.03; 27 Columbias, \$33.04; 38 Lincoln-Rambouillets, \$35.32; 19 Corriedales, \$25.53; 12 Lincolns, \$30; and 13 Rambouillets, \$28.85.

Southern Oregon Ram Sale

AT the Southern Oregon Ram Sale held at Lakeview on September 12 by the Oregon Wool Growers Association, an average of \$43.86 was made on the 327 rams sold.

Only a few rams were offered singly, and the top price was \$95 for a Rambouillet two-year-old consigned by Wynn S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah. He also sold the top pen of five yearling rams (Rambouillets) at \$61 a head and the top pen of ten (Lincoln-Rambouillets) at \$60 a piece. The Cunningham Sheep Company of Pendleton got \$57.50 and \$57 a head for two pens of ten Lincoln-Rambouillet crossbreds. Dave M. Waddell, Amity, Oregon, sold a pen of six yearling Hampshire rams at \$60 a head.

Averages in each of the breeds sold were as follows:

Breed	No. Head	Average Per Head
Rambouillets	70	\$50.93
Hampshires	12	53.00
Suffolks	21	41.67
Corriedales	38	27.79
Romeldale	23	43.09
Oxfords	3	36.00
Whitefaced Crossbreds	145	44.57
Hampshire-Suffolk Crossbreds	15	43.33

E. O. Walters was the auctioneer.

Beaverhead Ram Sale

AT the Beaverhead Ram Show and Sale held at Dillon, Montana, September 28, 1942, three hundred twenty-five rams, mostly in pens of five to ten, were sold at an average price of \$37.10 a head. The top pen sale was made by the Montana State College, who sold four Hampshire yearlings at \$65 a head. Of the few single studs, Ray Holloway of Bozeman sold a Suffolk two-year-old at \$100 and a Hampshire lamb at \$90; Deer Lodge Farms of Deer Lodge, Montana, sold a Rambouillet yearling at \$90 and a two-year-old at \$60.

A pen of five Panamas consigned by Glead Brothers of Lima, Montana, was awarded the grand championship plaque of the show.

LAMB MARKETS

Chicago

A LIBERAL supply of range lambs during the month of September swelled the supply considerably and brought about a lower scale of prices. Although most of the offerings came direct to packers, the supply on sale was fairly large compared with previous months and demand generally good.

The month's trade started out sharply lower than at the high spot late in August with best lambs at \$14.65. Strong buying pressure forced the top under the \$14 line early in the month but there was quick recovery. For a week or more the top was stationary at \$14.60 with the average price ranging from \$13.85 to \$14.15. On the 23rd a sudden spurt in the demand lifted the top to \$15, highest of the month and highest for September since 1928. Closing prices were sharply lower, with top at \$14.35, on the last day. The average cost of lambs during the month was \$14, highest average in 14 years.

All through the month the market for dressed lamb was pretty well stabilized, showing no important change because of ceiling prices. This kept the top quotations on the beat, 30- to 40-pound weights at \$25 to \$27, 45- to 60-pound carcasses at \$24 to \$26.50 and the good grades at \$22 to \$25. At eastern points the supply was about up to trade requirements most of the time but because other meats were scarce and in strong demand the outlet for lamb and mutton was benefited. Late in the month the supply of mutton offered increased some and prices dropped back \$1 with closing wholesale prices at \$9 to \$13.

Receipts of sheep at Chicago in September were 262,844 compared with 204,005 in September last year and 150,999 two years ago. It was the largest since 1938. The largest September receipts of record arrived in 1913 with a total of 817,000. A large percentage of the supply consisted of western lambs of fair to good

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1942	1941
Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter in First 8 Months	12,758,000	11,880,000
Week Ended:	Sept. 25	Sept. 26
Slaughter at 27 Centers.....	454,442	293,661
Chicago Average Live Lamb Prices		
Good and Choice (Spring).....	\$14.58	\$11.73
Medium and Good ".....	13.03	11.02
New York Average Western Dressed Lamb Prices		
Spring Lamb		
Choice, 30-40 pounds.....	27.90	22.20
Good, 30-40 pounds.....	27.30	20.90
Commercial, all weights.....	24.80	18.55

quality. Packers had 70 per cent of the supply direct. The range was reported in excellent condition, which contributed to a better quality of lambs received. There was a fairly good showing of lambs from farms during the month and most of them were in good market condition.

The average price during the month was \$14 and top \$15. Good useful killing lambs sold at \$13.50 upward most of the time but culls were sorted out at \$10 to \$12.50. Not many feeders showed in the supply although there was a good demand and a ready outlet for anything that was desirable. A limited number of feeder lambs went out at \$13 to \$13.75 and a few at \$12.50 to \$13. Because of the good condition of the range not many feeder lambs have been available.

Ewes were comparatively scarce and most sales during the month were in small lots at \$5 to \$6. Only culls sold under \$5 but \$6.25 was paid rather freely most of the month for good light weights, and \$6.75 was the top. At the close it took good ewes to bring \$6. Odd lots of wethers went at \$7 to \$10.50, depending on age and killing condition.

The supply of yearlings was comparatively small, demand generally good, and prices lined up pretty well

with lambs. A large percentage of the yearlings sold at \$11 to \$12.50 with best quotable up to \$13 late in the month.

Lamb producers have been able to get from \$2.50 to \$3 per hundred more for lambs than a year ago, which is about in line with the advance secured for other livestock. Cattle and hogs have advanced sharply from the time the ceiling was first put on and tendency still is strong, but the air is full of confusion about future ceilings and restrictions. Choice cattle are at the highest point in five years, hogs are best in 22 years and lambs the highest in 14 years. Because of the ever increasing demand for meat for the Army and on lend-lease account many local traders are of the opinion that the markets cannot be lowered very much in the near future. This is particularly true of the sheep trade where the supply is not above the normal and demand for mutton products, including wool, is the best in years. Lambs are \$2 per hundred higher than last March and the strong demand for feeder material on the range at correspondingly high figures indicates that prospective feeders are optimistic regarding the winter feeding.

The slaughter of sheep continues heavy and surpasses all previous

records. The total at 27 markets is now exceeding 450,000 a week, which is about 20 per cent more than a year ago. Economic conditions are so good that workers are buying more meat of all kinds which is helping the lamb trade considerably. Lamb is being consumed by the Army in liberal quantity with a strong prospect that it will reach still greater expansion.

Frank E. Moore

Ogden

SHEEP receipts last month totaled 358,341 head, compared to 289,062 for the same month last year, or a net September increase of 69,000.

Idaho and Oregon receipts totaled 175,000, or about 40,000 more than last year during September. Nevada shipments numbered over 17,000. Around 74,000 head were received by rail mostly from Utah points, but including a few head from western Wyoming; and 92,000 came by truck, mostly from Utah but there were some shipments from southern Idaho and western Wyoming also.

Feeder lamb shipments billed through and not offered at Ogden for sale totaled 100,000 head, as compared to 78,000 of this class which were only fed in transit in September a year ago.

Sales during the month numbered 185,500, as against 157,500 last year.

Price tendencies were downward after the end of August. The average of good to choice lambs for the month was \$13.25 and for the medium to good grades \$12.50.

Good to choice lambs during the low period the fore part of September sold mostly at \$12.85 to \$13.15, touching a top of \$13.35 the first two days of the month and moving down to \$12.65 on the low side on September 4 to 7. The top was raised to \$13.85 on the 10th and up to \$13.90 on the 16th, with the bulk of sales at \$13.10 to \$13.90. From September 24 on the top dropped from \$13.90 down to \$13.25, which was paid for best fat lambs late in the month.

Top ewes were taken at \$5.35 on September 1, but dropped to a \$5 top the rest of the month, with the bulk of the better kinds at \$4.50 @ 5.

Feeder lambs averaged \$12.17 for September. Best feeders sold at \$12 @ 12.75 early in the month, dropping

to \$12 @ 12.50 during the middle part of September, and selling at mostly \$11.75 @ 12.25 the latter part.

Sheep receipts for the first nine months of 1942 were the largest in many years, totaling 1,788,182 head, or an increase of 177,000 over the same period of 1941. Sales for the year have been the heaviest in the history of the yards, numbering 965,000 for the first nine months, of which 920,000 were sold since June 1, or 70 per cent of everything received—both market and through shipments. Sales of sheep and lambs through September were 208,000 over the same period a year ago, and 90,000 over the total sold during the whole year of 1941.

R. C. Albright

Denver

RECEIPTS of sheep and lambs at Denver during September totaled 678,267, compared to 517,728 in September, 1941, an increase of 160,539. This increase was largely from Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. From the standpoint of sales, September was one of the biggest months in history; over one-half million sheep were weighed at Denver, an average of over 20,000 head per market day. Considering the great volume of lambs offered, the market was remarkably steady. With over two thirds of the half million sold the last two weeks of the month, the market generally fluctuated between \$14 and \$14.50. There was no break of over 25 cents in one day even though 40,000 sheep were offered and on other days there was an improvement, with the exception of heavy receipts.

During the first week of September, with heavy receipts and the approaching Labor Day holiday as an additional bearish feature, fat spring lambs declined mostly \$1 to \$1.25 compared with the previous week. Choice Colorados at the close of the week brought \$13.75, with other good to choice range springers at \$13.25 to \$13.50. Trucked lots sold at \$13.50 down. Good and choice ewes sold at \$5.75. Feeders brought around \$13.25, with some good and choice range loads at \$12.75 to \$13. Short-term breeding ewes sold at \$6.10 to \$6.50, with a few solid mouths selling at \$7.

Receipts during the second week

were somewhat larger than the first week, but an active demand toward the close of the week resulted in higher prices. Compared to the first week's close, fat lambs were 50 to 65 cents higher; yearlings, steady; ewes, steady to weak; and feeding lambs strong to 25 cents higher. The week's top on fat lambs was \$14.40, paid for a few loads of choice Colorado lambs. Many other good and choice loads brought \$14 to \$14.25. Trucked lots topped at \$13.60, with the bulk of the good and choice at \$13 to \$13.50. Carlots of range slaughter ewes bulked at \$4.25 to \$5.25, but there were some good and choice trucked lots at \$5.50 to \$5.60. Fleishy feeding lambs topped at \$13.15, with the bulk of the good and choice range feeders at \$12.50 to \$12.75. Yearling breeding ewes sold at \$8.75 to \$9 per head and short-term to solid-mouths, \$5.75 to \$7.50 per head.

Heavy runs during the third week of September were quickly absorbed by packers at stronger prices. The market closed 10 to 15 cents higher than the previous week. The quality was probably the best of the season. On Thursday, September 17, 51 carloads of choice range spring lambs topped the market at \$14.50. Good and choice kinds moved freely at \$14 to \$14.25. Trucked lots sold at \$13.50 to \$13.90. Carloads of medium ewes sold at \$4.75 to \$5.25. Feeding lambs closed mostly 25 cents down compared to the previous week, with the bulk of the good and choice range loads at \$12.25 to \$12.50. Best 74-pound Idaho feeders topped at \$12.85, with some mixed fats and feeders at \$13.15. Short-term heavy breeding ewes brought \$5.25 to \$5.60.

During the fourth week of September, in spite of heavy runs, the market held fairly steady. On Tuesday and Wednesday, September 22 and 23, 82 carloads of choice fat range springers from Utah and Colorado topped at \$14.75. Others brought \$14.50, \$14.40 and \$14.35. Fat trucked-in spring lambs sold up to \$13.90. Ewes closed mostly 15 to 25 cents lower, bringing around \$5 at the close of the week. Feeding lambs closed 15 to 25 cents higher; good to choice range loads brought \$13.25, with others from \$12.35 to \$13.15.

During the last three days of September, big runs tended to depress the fat spring lamb trade. Starting

New FUL-O-PEP Range Breeder Cubes Fortify Ewes for Increased Production of Wool and Lambs



Concentrated Spring Range* in Ful-O-Pep Furnishes Many of the Healthful Benefits of Young Spring Pasture.

WINTER GRAZING often fails to supply many of the essential vitamins needed to build up ewes for the job of producing lambs and wool. That's why Ful-O-Pep Range Breeder Cubes are fortified with Nature's Richest Vitamin Combination—a Vitamin Boost derived from fresh, tender cereal grasses—along with other vitamin rich sources, and converted into feeds of amazing vitamin richness.

FUL-O-PEP RANGE BREEDER CUBES, with 14% protein and **FUL-O-PEP RANGE CUBES**, with 20% protein are both built especially for range feeding. These feeds offer an appetizing variety of carbohydrate sources to help promote body heat and energy and to help build heavy, dense fleeces. And essential vitamins, minerals and proteins contribute to bone, muscle, blood and reproduction strength. Order your supply today. For more details send your name and address to

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, Dept. J-72 CHICAGO, ILL.



*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

WE'LL SPEND THE WINTER INSIDE A SHEEP !



• That last worming before sheep go into winter quarters is an important one. A remedy that is effective against only two or three worm species is not satisfactory.

Worm with PTZ, our phenothiazine worm remedy. PTZ is effective against six species, including stomach worms and the nodular worms that often do so much damage in winter.

Use either PTZ Pellets or PTZ Drench. Both forms assure an accurate, efficient dose—accuracy is highly important in worming sheep. Get PTZ now—use according to directions on the package. See your Dr. Hess, Dealer or write

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
ASHLAND, OHIO

with a \$14.10 top on Monday, September 28, the market declined steadily to a top of \$13.90 on the last day of the month. Good to choice kinds closed the month at \$13.50 to \$13.75. Truck-ins topped at \$13.50 and ewes were 10 to 15 cents lower at \$4.50 to \$5. Feeders were in broad demand at the end of the month, with good and choice range loads at \$12.75 to \$13.25.

Ed Marsh

Omaha

SHEEP and lamb receipts during the month of September showed an increase of about 93,000 over last month and 83,700 over the corresponding month a year ago.

The increase in receipts and a break in the dressed trade market were the main factors in a lower market with prices off as much as 10@40 cents. Only the small end of the loss centered on western lambs. During the last three days of trading range lambs sold at \$13.50@14.15, the latter price top, while native fat lambs brought \$13.60 for most offerings. High money was \$14.65, which was paid for several loads of very good quality of western lambs. Only spotted bunches of fat shorn lambs were on hand and they cleared at \$13.25@14.10 but on the close best kinds were quotable at \$13.75. One or two offerings of fed woolled lambs were here and went at \$14.

Supplies during the month consisted mostly of western range lambs from open fields and feed lots, and quality on the whole showed quite a bit of improvement.

Feeder lambs showed a decline of 65 cents during the month of September, and the break in the fat lamb market and weight in supplies of replacements led to uncertain outlet. On the close sales were largely at \$12.50 @13.10 with high money set at \$13.75 on the first day.

Most orders for feeders were filled early, and late in the period just fair grades were hard to dispose of.

Aged sheep declined 65 cents. Fat ewes made up most of the offerings and best kinds brought \$5.35, while the plain and pretty good ewes sold at \$4.50@5.25. The break in the killer ewe market was one factor in the decline on breeding ewes, and all

month the outlet was very uncertain. However, ewes that went back to the country sold as high as \$7.25. Several offerings of yearling wethers were on hand and the best kinds cleared at \$11.75, the highest price since July.

The influence of larger runs, which was the main factor in the break, will most likely drop off and prices will probably continue attractive. One other point that seems to be in favor of the sellers is the demand for feeding lambs. That indicates that lambs on the border line between fat and feeders will continue to enjoy two-way competition.

Clyde McCreary

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for September were 134,988 compared with 76,703 for August and 93,692 in September a year ago. About 50,000 of the month's total were from local territory, while the remainder came from the West and Southwest.

Although receipts were heavy, the lamb market held up well during the month and closed with prices around 25 cents lower. Western lambs on the close sold at \$13.50, though choice kinds were quoted around \$14. Best natives also sold at \$13.50 on late days, with choice grades quoted up to \$13.75. The high point of the month on westerns was \$14.25 and natives reached \$14. There was a good demand for feeders with most sales on the close at \$13 and \$13.10, while early in the month sales were up to \$13.75. Yearlings, which were largely from local territory, were freely marketed during the month and sold mostly \$11.25 @ 12, with some down to \$10.50 @ 10.75. The market for killing ewes closed mostly 50 cents lower, with best on the close at \$5.50.

H. H. Madden

Baled Wool Freight Rate

THE Pacific Wool Growers has filed a brief asking for a lower freight rate on domestic baled wool. A reduction of \$1.50 per hundred, with baling, grading, and processing in transit privileges at compressing points, has been asked for, which would amount to 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound.



TWICE AS MUCH *goes* under the FIGHTER'S BELT

AS FAR as the farmer is concerned, a man in uniform is a far better customer than a man in "civvies."

The soldier eats for example, more than twice as much meat as the average for folks at home. The figures are: 153 pounds of meat a year for the average civilian—365 pounds for the fighting man.

It's almost the same with fruits and vegetables. The folks at home average about 500 pounds. But the man in uniform accounts for over 800 pounds per man.

Moving these foodstuffs quickly and properly is another of the railroads' wartime responsibilities—for food is an important part of

the million and a quarter tons of freight the railroads move a mile every minute of the day and night.

It accounts for many of the cars in the loaded freight trains the railroads are sending off at five-second intervals.

To carry all the materials the railroads are asked to handle cars cannot be allowed to stand idle.

And you can help to keep them moving. Just remember this: load them as soon as they arrive—and load them to the limit.

Then it will be up to the railroads to speed them on their way—to get the double ration under the fighters' belts—and to get the usual food supplies to the folks at home.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN



RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.



'Magnetic' dips

FOR SHEEP AND GOATS

Stauffer offers two dips for the complete control of lice and ticks on sheep and goats.

"MAGNETIC" DIP SULPHUR

Where lice are your only problem it is more economical to use "Magnetic" Dip Sulphur. This specially prepared dip sulphur contains not less than 95% pure sulphur of extremely fine particle size which insures greater effective penetration and coverage. It comes ready to use . . . simply add 10 pounds to 100 gallons of water, as it wets quickly even in hard water.

"MAGNETIC" ROTENONE-SULPHUR DIP

We recommend "Magnetic" Rotenone-Sulphur Dip where control of the sheep tick is your chief worry. In "Magnetic" Rotenone-Sulphur Dip, the proper amount of Rotenone has been thoroughly mixed with Sulphur of the same fine particle size as in "Magnetic" Dip Sulphur. Sheep treated with "Magnetic" Rotenone-Sulphur Dip produce more and better wool and command a better market.

Both dips come packed in convenient 25-pound paper bags. See your local Stauffer Dealer or write to our nearest office for further information and prices.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO., INC.
NEW YORK • SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO • FREEPORT, TEXAS

**B. F. WARE
HIDE COMPANY**
NAMPA, IDAHO
Highest Prices Paid
for
Hides - Sheep Pelts
Raw Furs and Wool
15th and Front Streets
Phone 81

Lamb Contract Report

LAMB trading was relatively quiet at the opening of October in most sections of the Rocky Mountain area although scattered sales were made on a barely steady basis. Most sections were fairly well cleaned up, the Agricultural Marketing Administration reported on October 3.

In Wyoming contracting of feeding lambs out of first hands continued very slow during the week. Growers continued to ask steady rates and the scattered deals were on this basis, but there were transactions reported wherein dealers sold previously contracted stock delivered during the week at lower levels. Most growers desired to deliver lambs within the first two weeks of October but feeders in western irrigated areas prefer late October or early November deliveries. In southwestern Wyoming several thousand fat lambs secured \$13 to \$13.50 per hundred, while several bands of mixed fats and feeders realized \$12.50 straight across. Most feeder lambs secured \$12 per hundred, f.o.b. loading point, but a few bands were reported at \$12.25. There were some whitefaced ewe lambs in this area up to \$13 per hundred. In central sections feeding lambs sold very slowly at \$12 per hundred, the price including strictly good to choice blackfaced. There were some sales out of second hands at \$11.75 per hundred, or less, for immediate shipment. Scattered small lots of whitefaced ewe lambs were sold at \$12 per hundred. In the southeastern district a few outstanding blackfaced topped at \$12.50. Aged ewes continued very slow with a few scattered sales reported at a wide range of prices. There were some sales of short-term breeders reported in a range of \$5.50 to \$6 per head and an occasional sale up to \$7. Sales of feeder ewes were reported at \$4 to \$5 per head.

In the northern part of New Mexico a few sales of wether lambs were made for October delivery at \$12.25 per hundred. Between 12,000 and 15,000 lambs sold at \$11.50 for delivery the first week of November.

A fair clearance was reported in the southern portion of Colorado; also a few bands remaining unsold were being held considerably above \$12.25 and bids of around \$12 had been refused.

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

TOP MAKERS

253 Summer Street Boston, Mass.

**Marketing Western
Wools Since 1921**

**WOOL GROWERS
PACIFIC**

734 N. W. 14th Ave.
PORTLAND, OREGON

Oregon - Washington - Idaho
California - Nevada

R. H. LINDSAY COMPANY

Wool Merchants

273 Summer St. Boston, Mass.

**One Dipping
kills all
TICKS**



COOPER'S DIPPING POWDER is recommended by most agricultural experiment stations and leading wool growers' associations. It stands out because it kills all the ticks and lice in *ONE dipping*. This essential and important advantage of Cooper's saves the costs and labor of a second dipping and avoids double handling of sheep. Leaves enough dip in fleece to kill ticks hatching out or getting on later. Protection against new infestations lasts for months. Pays dipping costs in comfort, more wool, more flesh.

Profitable! Improves quality of wool. Increases quantity thru tonic action of dip on skin.

Practical! Mixes with cold water; no heating is required. **CHEAPEST OF ALL DIPS**, results considered. One case, enough to make 1,500 gallons, \$26.00 at your dealer. Large package (makes 150 gallons), \$2.95 at your dealer. For more wool, better wool and lowest dipping costs, always use Cooper's Dip. It's a profitable investment. If your dealer cannot supply you, accept no substitute, order from us direct.

Write for Bulletin 246

William Cooper & Nephews, Inc., 1921 Clifton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Enough Sold
Annually
To Dip
300,000,000
Sheep

**COOPER'S
Dipping
POWDER**

Be a Lender . . . not a Spender!
BUY WAR BONDS.

The National Wool Grower

AUXILIARY SECTION

Oregon

AFTER a summer quieter than usual in regular auxiliary activities because of conditions, the semi-annual meeting of the Oregon State Auxiliary was held in Pendleton on August 21, the date of the annual ram sale in that city.

Twenty-five members representing Umatilla, Morrow and Baker County chapters were present. The meeting was held in the morning at the home of Mrs. Mac Hoke, president of the Umatilla County Chapter, and was presided over by Mrs. Art Boyd, of Baker, president of the State Auxiliary.

Reports of the activities of the various chapters were given by their representatives. Many of these activities have been curtailed because of the war, and it was agreed that this must be expected for the duration. Most chapters are carrying on their 4-H Club and F. F. A. promotion work, and nearly all are actively engaged in Red Cross or other war work. A later report from Morrow County states that their group is to promote a campaign to raise money for the Blue Mountain hospital and service camp for convalescent men. Membership has held up well in spite of adverse conditions.

Umatilla County Chapter is making a study of the new synthetics and their significance to the wool producer and is attempting to publicize locally the use of cheaper cuts of lamb.

Mrs. Ralph Thompson, the National Auxiliary president, was present and gave a short talk to the members, urging our continued interest in the auxiliary.

After the meeting the guests enjoyed a delicious luncheon at the Pendleton Hotel and an informal visit. Later in the afternoon members attended the ram sale. During the sale the Cunningham Sheep Company presented to the auxiliary a ram which was sold at auction.

Gertrude Fortner,
Corresponding Secretary

October, 1942

IT'S NOT ALL TO THE BAD!

Recently, through the American Wool Council, we have been shown some forms of misleading advertising on wool substitutes. It is gratifying to note that there are still business men who believe they can still stay in business by adhering to the truth. The following advertisement appeared in the Salt Lake Tribune of September 23, 1942, under the firm name of Arthur Frank, considered to be one of the finest men's wear establishments in the intermountain West:

DON'T EXPERIMENT!

Stick, as We Do, to Clothes of Guaranteed All Wool Fabrics

Nothing Has Happened to

Hart Schaffner & Marx Quality!

We wish you could look over some of the clothing trade journals with us. They are full of advertisements of "synthetic" fabrics, made of all sorts of materials from trees to milk, and bearing funny trade names which the makers have invented.

Some of these fabrics may be pretty fair and some may not. They haven't yet been fully tested by month after month wear, which is the only true test. You are helping the inventors experiment when you buy a suit or topcoat made of "synthetic."

The safest way is to stick to all-wool fabrics while you can. Hart Schaffner & Marx are doing that, and we are sticking with Hart Schaffner & Marx. You don't even need to look for the government all-wool label when you buy a Hart Schaffner & Marx suit or topcoat here, but it is there if you do look.

Idaho

IN MARCH, 1942, the Blackfoot Wool Growers Women's Auxiliary decided to pioneer a project new to the group. This project was with the 4-H Club girls to encourage their knowing more about the use of lamb and wool, and thereby make more effective our club motto, "Greater Consumption of Lamb and Wool."

There were to be four main divisions of work with five-dollar prizes given the winner in each division.

In the first division, for younger girls, the prize was won by Jean Marie Marlow for an exceptional chart showing all cuts of lamb and ways of cooking the various cuts. There were no entries in the second division for the junior girls, that of canning lamb or mutton.

In the third division for senior girls, the prize offered for the best garment made of woolen material was won by Shirley Marlowe in a closely contested race. Her entry was a navy blue woolen suit which showed exceptional workmanship. Miss Marlowe modeled her suit in the contest.

The fourth division was open to all classes—a 500-word essay on the production, consumption, or use of wool, lamb or mutton. Geneva Bithell, age sixteen, won this contest with her essay entitled "Importance of Wool."

At the 4-H district fair held at Lava Hot Springs, Miss Shirley Marlowe, winner of the third division with the wool suit, won the white ribbon, or third place.

Due to the war and working conditions, a lack of interest prevailed throughout the country; however, we feel a good beginning was made along these lines. Due to the lack of rubber and gasoline for transportation and other problems as a result of the war, the club members have voted to discontinue with the 4-H work for the duration, but to take it up again when the emergency ends.

The Women's Auxiliary to Idaho Wool Growers Association wishes to extend its appreciation for the hearty support given it by the wool growers' organization at its annual ram sale held at Pocatello, Idaho, Saturday, October 3, 1942.

We especially wish to thank Mr. Tom Bell of Rupert, and the others listed below. Their actions go to show what the wool growers think of the auxiliary in Idaho.

Mr. Tom Bell donated to the Women's Auxiliary, one of his choice Panama rams, which was auctioned off by Colonel E. O. Walter. This ram was



PELLETS
Sheep & Cattle
the
Ideal Range
Feed
See Your
Feed Dealer

GLOBE MILLS

Ogden

Salt Lake City

The OGDEN SHEEP MARKET

handling up to Two Million Head
or more Annually
is the Nation's Third Largest.

Sales and Transit Sheep and
Lambs now run half and half.
Receipts this year to October 1st:
1,788,000 head — 54% Sold.

Always Ready to Serve You

Sell or Feed at
OGDEN

"The Best for the West"

first purchased by John Garro of Rupert, Idaho, for \$100; then by E. R. Kelsey of Burley, and E. E. (Ole) Olson of Rupert at \$125; H. B. Soulen, of Weiser for \$75; Merle Drake of Challis for \$75; James Laidlaw of Muldoon for \$50; Angell Katseanes of Blackfoot for \$75; and Joe Laird of Dubois for \$75. At this time the auctioneer seemed to be getting a little tired, and thinking the generosity had gone far enough, advised Mr. Laird to take the ram home with him. No doubt if the Colonel hadn't weakened, this ram would have brought several hundred dollars more.

I wish personally, as President of the Women's Auxiliary, to again thank the wool growers for their hearty support.

Mrs. Angell Katseanes, President
Women's Auxiliary,
Idaho Wool Growers Ass'n.

Resolution of Condolence

The Idaho Auxiliary has passed the following resolution of sympathy for the family of Mrs. Effie Barclay, who passed away recently:

WHEREAS, an act of Divine Providence has removed from our midst by death our esteemed friend and co-laborer, Effie Barclay, who has occupied a prominent place in our organization since its inception; maintaining always a reputation above reproach, and a character untarnished, being always faithful, loving, calm and genuine,

WHEREAS, we deeply regret the passing of our friend, who was greatly respected and most highly appreciated in her community for her many acts of charity and kindness. Her friendship was highly esteemed by all who knew her, for her congeniality and understanding,

THEREFORE, be it resolved that in the death of Effie Barclay we have sustained the loss of a member whose friendship it has been an honor and a pleasure to enjoy, that we offer our sincere sympathy and love to her family in their bereavement and sadness. And that we commend them for comfort to "Him who doeth all things well," this August 13, 1942.

RESOLVED that these condolences be sent to the family of our dear friend and a copy be placed in the minutes of our club.

Sara Loveland
Gwen Robertson,
Committee.

1942 WOOL FUND

Receipts from Growers to October 1

BY STATES:

Arizona	\$ 41.80
California	781.66
Colorado	3,416.60
Idaho	4,329.02
Kansas	65.44
Missouri	20
Montana	5,803.88
Nebraska	103.70
Nevada	1,012.06
New Mexico	191.20
North Dakota	110.15
Ohio	250.00
Oklahoma	16.30
Oregon	1,708.90
South Dakota	1,269.11
Texas	2,554.04
Utah	2,203.25
Washington	866.00
Wyoming	4,806.92

\$29,530.31

BY DEALERS:

Adams & Leland, Inc.	\$ 504.90
Angell, Brondson & Dupont	4.50
Colonial Wool Co.	2,584.20
Colorado Wool Marketing Association	869.85
Columbia Wool Scouring Mills	52.20
Davis Wool Co.	22.70
Dewey Gould & Co.	1,026.34
Draper & Co.	3,948.18
Forre, Dupee Sawyer Co.	1,286.00
H. I. Haber Wool Co.	43.60
M. E. Hafner Wool Co.	715.70
Hallowell, Jones & Donald	3,418.40
Harris Wool Co.	226.20
Hills, Oglesby & Devine	83.90
Merrion & Wilkins	1,992.43
Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill, Inc.	4,734.74
National Wool Marketing Corp.	15.00
Northwest Livestock P.C.A.	16.50
Ohio Wool Growers Coop. Association	250.00
Pacific Wool Growers	903.05
S. Silberman and Sons	2,159.43
Chas. J. Webb Sons Co.	1,105.30
Western Wool Storage Co.	7.50

BY STATE ASSOCIATIONS:

California Wool Growers Association	24.25
Idaho Wool Growers Association	213.80
Montana Wool Growers Association	53.20
Oregon Wool Growers Association	19.40
Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association	2,528.74
Washington Wool Growers Association	4.00
Wyoming Wool Growers Association	662.70

BY INDIVIDUALS:

\$29,530.31

Contributors to the Wool Fund In September

CALIFORNIA

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C. Bishop
J. R. Braggi
H. L. Button
J. E. Baxman
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A. G. Comegys
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Thomas Kelley
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Lan Sheep Co.
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John McAfee
Julius G. Mallzer
James McAfee
W. Q. Manson
Minidoka County
Wool Pool

WOOL PROMOTION NECESSARY

Twin Falls, Idaho
August 28, 1942

Roscoe Rich
Burley, Idaho
Dear Mr. Rich:

Pursuant to our conversation last spring about the advertising of wool, when I objected to spending the money, I thought it would be better to put more effort in advertising lamb. After reading the different articles through the summer in the Wool Grower regarding the way some manufacturers are trying to inch in on woolens and woolen goods, I see we have to protect ourselves against what might be considered underhand work on their part.

So I am enclosing a check for \$23.50 as my portion (at 10 cents per bag) of the expense of keeping wool before the public.

Hoping you will overlook my short-sightedness in the spring when I wrote you against spending any money in this manner, I am

Very sincerely yours,
A. H. Brailsford

SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Sampson's Range and Pasture Management \$4.00
Sampson's Native American Forage Plants 5.00
Sampson's Livestock Husbandry on Range and Pasture 4.50
Hults & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool 3.00
Morrison's Feeds and Feeding 5.00
Gilfillan's Sheep 2.50
Klemme's An American Grazier Goes Abroad 2.50

FOR SALE BY

National Wool Growers Assn.
509 McCormick Bldg. Salt Lake City, Utah

PRODUCE MORE FOOD
FOR fighters

PRODUCE IT
Economically

1943 Feeding Practices

Feed COTTONSEED MEAL - CAKE AND HULLS

SEND A POSTCARD FOR YOUR COPY TODAY!

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE,
NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASS'N, Inc.
1411 Santa Fe Bldg.
Dallas, Texas.

"Please send my copy of 1943 Feeding Practices."

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

ORDER THIS *Free Bulletin*
IT TELLS HOW TO FEED
MOST ECONOMICALLY
FOR GREATER PRODUCTION
OF BEEF, MILK, PORK, MUTTON
AND POULTRY.

**Of all the Sheep Breeds
in the World - -
THE RAMBOUILLET HAS
PROVED OUTSTANDING**



American bred Rambouillets are dual purpose sheep, producing an excellent quality of fine wool and an ideal mutton carcass. They are hardy and have become quickly acclimated to all conditions in every country into which they have been exported.

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For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc. . . . address the Secretary.

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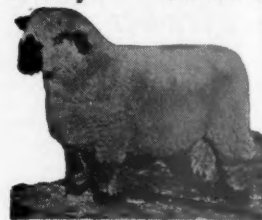
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IS THERE COMPETITION FOR YOUR LIVESTOCK?



Perhaps the most highly competitive market in the world is that on which American livestock producers sell their cattle, sheep and hogs. The competition in buying of livestock is so keen that those who handle and process meat animals average to pay out of their raw materials (livestock) about 75% of their total income from the sale of meat and by-products and their annual earnings on the meat and by-products which they sell represent only an infinitesimal part of a penny per pound of product.

Nothing in the world, other than the keenest kind of competition in both the buying of livestock and the selling of the products, would hold profits of the processors to such small figures (one-fifth of a cent a pound in 1941.)

The competition is so keen that even old and well established firms are under con-

stant pressure to obtain sufficient raw materials. The available supply of livestock is what determines the volume of the meat business and if a competitor is allowed to buy an ever-increasing portion of the market receipts that competitor will inevitably increase his volume of business at the expense of other competitors in the trade.

So it is constantly necessary for us to watch the operations of competitors and to match their efforts in the matter of obtaining supplies that we may not lose ground and fall back in our business which we have been years in building up.

It is this "watch and match the other fellow" situation which makes the packing business the most highly competitive in the world and holds the profits to such small figures.

This is Armour and Company's Diamond Jubilee Year. We have been in business three-quarters of a century and only firms which render useful service to the public, and which are well managed, and which conform to business ethics and to the laws of the land are able to remain in business and expand with the country over such a long period of time.

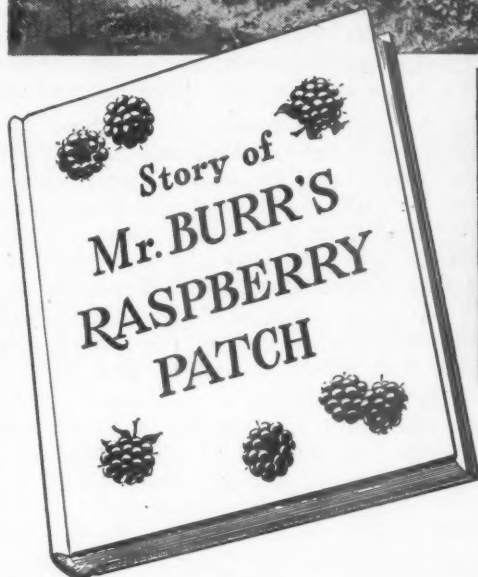
ARMOUR and COMPANY

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Virginia Turpin, attractive Burr daughter, now married, shows you here the small baskets—called “cups”—in which raspberries are gathered on the 20-acre Burr place. “Each picker wears a waist band which holds 24 cups in two 12-cup stacks,” Mr. Burr explained. “Using both hands, pickers fill their two top cups (one in each stack), set these cups down in the shade of the vines, and then start filling the next two top cups. Berry crates are left at the end of each row—12 filled cups make a crate. Our pickers are paid so much a crate. My mature vines average 400 crates of raspberries per acre, sometimes more.

“To get such high yields I irrigate weekly starting the first of May, cultivate after each irrigation, and also fertilize heavily. At harvest time the canes grow six feet tall and more. As each shoot bears, it dies. We prune out this dead wood during the winter, while the canes are dormant, and top back the new wood on mature canes to about 3½ feet high. There’s always plenty to do in a raspberry patch”



TOLD YOU JUST AS IT WAS TOLD ME—
Your Safeway Farm Reporter

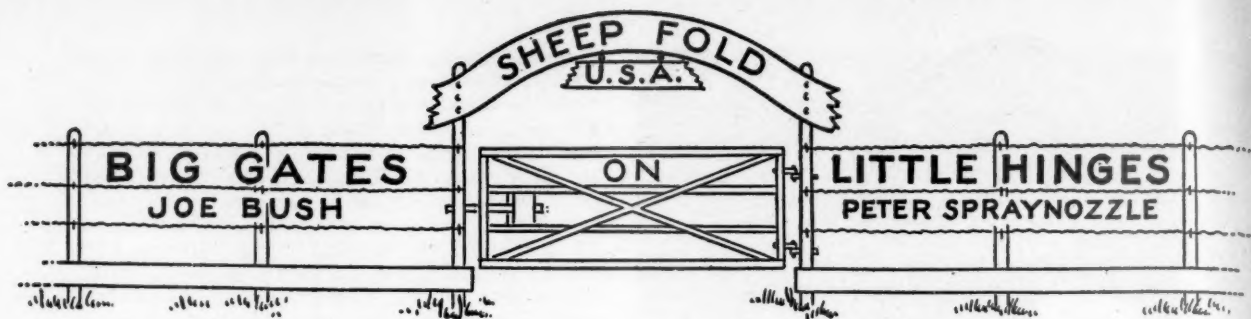


Mr. I. J. Burr of Orem, Utah, is secretary-manager of the Utah Berry Growers Association and one of the best berry and fruit farmers I’ve met up with in many a day. “Raspberries all ripen and must be moved to consumers between the last week in June and August first,” Mr. Burr told me. “Our Association has been able to assure the Safeway people of No. 1 berries in dependable supply, and Safeway has been our largest buyer. They took about 10,000 crates last year, paying us the going price or better”

In a Safeway store at Salt Lake City Mr. Burr checks raspberries in a “Cherry and Raspberry Week” display during the height of the picking season. “We raspberry growers around Orem had more than our share of troubles until we formed our Association in 1938,” Mr. Burr told me. “Our only marketing outlets were local merchants and fruit peddlers, and as raspberry acreage increased in this district the price we growers got went down. Safeway has helped us over that hump. With their efficient distribution system Safeway ships a good part of our berries out to other areas, so the local market is better stabilized. Over the Fourth of July period—all season in fact—Safeway advertises and pushes our berries without cost to us. All this gives our Association members a much better opportunity to make a decent living”



★ FOR VICTORY—BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS ★



JOE BUSH says he would, if he could, establish a new National Cemetery, dedicated not to the nation's honored dead but to the living rulers, the war lords, the kings, dictators, prime ministers and members of cabinets of nations who have back of them 1942 years of the Ministry of the Man of Galilee, 4000 years of the sermons of men, the prophecies of prophets, and the proclamations of God—all of those they have known and subscribed to—all the promises of Him who was born the Babe of Bethlehem that was to grow and become the Man of Galilee and the Resurrected Christ. Him men and nations have known from their youth up. To Him they have given "lip service"; in His name men have placed the corner stones of nations, while in their hearts they have served the Prince of Darkness.

In this new National Cemetery Joe Bush says he would mold in concrete, reinforced with scrap iron, the forms of human bodies—the soldier and sailor dead, scattered unburied on the ground, some caught in barbed wire entanglements. In the gateway of this new National Cemetery he would have a fixed bayonet and on its point the ripped and slashed defenseless body of a child. Joe says he would have chemists prepare him a chemical that would, without ceasing, give forth the stench of human flesh, lying unburied, rotting on the ground; a stench mixed with the blood and vomit of dying men. In one section he would reproduce the picture of burned and burning homes with charred bodies of defenseless men, women and children, with birds of prey tearing at the little flesh starvation had left on their bones.

Joe Bush says this is a gruesome picture but so is war, as war is on the battlefields. And Joe should know, he saw one through in '17 and '18 "over there."

Joe says in this new National Cemetery he would reproduce the ruin of the beautiful buildings that ruthless warfare has destroyed and swept from the face of the earth, wiping out the works of artists who have left their art in galleries, their books in libraries and great sermons in churches—buildings that have been destroyed while the laughter of the war lords rang loud and clear as they issued their commands far back from the front; issued their commands back where the sun was shining, where flowers bloomed, where birds sang in peace—the sweet peace that is of God, and spoken of to men as the peace "that passes all understanding,"—the peace that was left to man as a gift from the Prince of Peace.

In this new National Cemetery, Joe Bush says there would be none of the nation's honored dead who have given their lives in battle, no unknown soldier would be buried there in an elaborate tomb. But as a centerpiece of

majestic proportions would be monuments to men, leaders of the nations who send the sons and daughters of their native land to battle in the air, on the sea, and on the land; leaders who have found no substitute for war; who would sell their people into bondage, bind them in the chains of slavery, offer the freedom and the liberty of their country on the auction block—sell all their people have held dear, for a "mess of pottage" and a scrap of paper.

To that kind of leadership—to those men be they kings, princes, dictators, prime ministers or cabinet members who would settle the affairs of men as war lords do—to them Joe Bush would build and dedicate this new National Cemetery in every land where the God of War is preferred above the Prince of Peace, and in the word of the 69th Psalm, 22nd and 28th verses, "let them be blotted out of the book of the living and not be written with the righteous." "Let their table become a snare before them and that which should have been their welfare, let it become their trap."

Joe Bush says the men, the families, the home folks of the world, love peace and would, if they could, live and work in a world of peace, but like Joe says, peace is but a dream and will continue as a dream as long as the historians glorify the men of war. David was loved and acclaimed as greater than King Saul because, as is written in Samuel 18-7, "while Saul slew his thousands David slew his tens of thousands."

Joe Bush says if as in the days of Adam and Eve before they lost the equity in the fruit orchard they had on the Euphrates—before the foreclosure—the world of men had no pockets in their clothes and if, as when the Lord fed the tribes of Israel on manna that was good only for the day, there was no need of pockets nor granaries nor cold storage plants, the incentive for war, which is greed, would disappear.

Joe Bush says with no greed to satisfy, the lust to kill those who hold that which greed covets will die. If and when historians write the works of industry down as of importance equal to that of war lords, then the incentive for war will disappear and peace come to the homes of men. Then we'll have a chance for peace.

The greed of men drives men to invade the homes of others. The love men have for their native land causes nations to arm and defend that which they love. Joe says he has read that the Lord would have us be unafraid of "those who can kill the body and then have nothing more that they can do." There is no natural enmity between men or the nations of men, but there is a natural desire to love our fellow man and see with him the beauty of his native land.

Peter Spraynozzle

Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 12)

California

Temperatures were mostly about normal, excepting above normal in the last week generally, and over the interior valley in the middle of the month. Precipitation was practically negligible, excepting only for light showers over the middle counties, from the mountains to the coast during the second week. However, weather conditions have been favorable for pastures and ranges, and livestock have continued in good condition.

Williams, Colusa County

Feed conditions here are good, (September 28) about as they have been in the last couple of years. Our Ladino clover lambs with No. 2 pelts have been selling this summer at 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Fine-wooled yearling ewes are selling at \$11 a head and whitefaced crossbreds at \$12. This year's wool clip is practically all sold. Labor shortage is our major problem.

Matt LeGrande

Oregon

The month averaged a little warmer than usual, though there were a few autumn-like nights of moderately low temperature. Precipitation was quite light, being of little importance to pastures or ranges, which would be improved by general showers. Livestock are moving from summer ranges in fairly good condition; but it is expected some of them will go on feed earlier than usual.

Heppner, Morrow County

Weather and range conditions have been favorable during September, but we have had less rain than in previous years. The old grass is good yet but, due to lack of rain, green grass has not started (September 21).

Lambs have been contracted for delivery at home as follows: Fat lambs, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; whitefaced feeder wether lambs around 11 cents; and crossbred whitefaced ewe lambs as high as 13 cents. Growers are keeping

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about the same number of ewe lambs as in 1941, I think. From \$10 to \$11.50 is the range on fine-wooled yearling ewes, and around \$11.50 is being paid for whitefaced crossbreds.

Since so many men are being inducted into the armed service, the problem confronting wool growers in our section is how we shall acquire help to maintain our business for the duration. There have been rumors of attempts to relieve this situation, but nothing has materialized and help remains very hard to get.

Expenses are about 25 per cent higher than in 1941.

Frank Monohan

Washington

Temperatures were above normal most of the month, without cold snaps to affect vegetation seriously. Only light, scattered and inadequate rains occurred as a general rule, and more rain is needed for fall and winter pastures and ranges. Milk is falling off, and as a rule livestock are in only fair to good shape. They are expected to go on feed earlier than usual in some sections.

Roosevelt, Klickitat County

We have had very clear weather during September—hot and very dry, much drier in the mountains than usual—and naturally the feed is getting short and most of the sheep are coming down (September 24).

The labor shortage is very acute, and I think there should be something done about it. The local draft boards are taking men, that in my opinion, are needed much more right here. In some instances, the drafting of the herder means the sale of the sheep, because he cannot be replaced.

Fat lambs have been contracted for delivery at home at 11 to 12½ cents, straight. I do not think quite so many ewe lambs are being kept for breeding as last year. The going price on fine-wooled yearlings is from \$10 to \$11, and \$12 to \$13 is being asked for whitefaced crossbreds.

Idaho

Temperatures were somewhat above normal early in the month, and somewhat below during the last half. Showers were frequent enough, but were light and scattered as a rule, Good haying weather prevailed. Pas-

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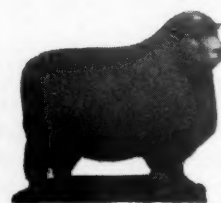
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tures and ranges are dry, though the feed has been good to excellent. Livestock are generally in good condition, as a result of better feed in the higher elevations where cattle and sheep have been held.

Boise, Ada County

It is very dry here (October 9), and while there is an abundance of dry feed on the fall and winter ranges, rain is necessary to make the best use of it.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes are selling at \$10 to \$11 a head and the whitefaced crossbreds are changing hands at \$11.50 to \$12.50. Fat lambs, contracted for delivery at home, have been moving at 12 to 13½ cents; feeder wether lambs at 11 to 12 cents, and crossbred, whitefaced ewe lambs at 12 to 13½ cents. Only about half as many ewe lambs are being kept for breeding as in 1941.

Very little, possibly five to eight cars of wool is left in Idaho.

Operating costs are up 20 to 30 per cent, but our chief concern is over the labor situation. Most of the men are getting along with fewer men and also providing 12-months' work to keep their employees from being attracted to other jobs. Also, most of the local draft boards are giving us support in draft deferments.

Coyotes are quite troublesome, due to lack of hunters and trappers.

Montana

Mild weather early in the month was followed by a stormy period of beneficial moisture in most sections, and by subnormal temperatures during the latter half of the month. Killing frost has occurred rather generally. Good harvesting weather prevailed. Livestock are in very good condition; and heavier marketings than usual are reported. Range feed is somewhat heavier than usual, promising well for the winter.

Big Timber, Sweet Grass County

Fall and winter feed prospects are good as conditions on the range have been excellent (September 20). The labor situation is causing us a great deal of concern. The Army is taking our sheep herders and camp tenders and the sheepmen will soon be forced to sell. The citizens of Big Timber are volunteering to help out on the

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ranches but that does not meet the wool growers' labor needs.

Prices on lambs contracted for delivery at home range between \$11.75 and \$12 per hundred, while feeder lambs (whitefaced wethers) are moving at \$11 and \$11.50 per hundred. Crossbred whitefaced ewe lambs have also been selling within the \$11 to \$11.50 price range. Only a very small percentage of the ewe lambs are being retained by sheepmen for breeding, most of them going straight to market. Fine-wooled yearling ewes are moving at \$10 a head and whitefaced crossbreds at \$10.50.

Sigurd Lavold

Niarada, Sanders County

I would say that the weather and the feed this month have been the best in years; fall and winter ranges are in excellent condition (September 26).

From 11 to 11½ cents is being paid for feeder lambs and from 11½ to 12 cents for crossbred whitefaced ewe lambs. Very few ewe lambs are being kept, only for replacement. There have been some sales of whitefaced, crossbred yearling ewes at \$12 a head.

All of the wool is out of growers' hands in this section.

Coyotes and shortage of labor are our biggest worries. There aren't enough trappers to do the work and ammunition is also getting scarcer, so coyotes are increasing. It is likewise impossible to get good herders and ranch help.

South Dakota

Moderately warm weather early in the month was followed by temperatures well below normal during the last half of the month, with frosts or freezing temperatures which terminated the growing season. Rain was rather frequent, and in most sections heavy enough for most needs. Dry weather is needed for corn that will be siloed, or stored. Early sown grains are up nicely. Silo filling was delayed by wet weather. Ranges and pastures have continued to make rank growth. Livestock are excellent.

Edson, Meade County

There is an abundance of feed and water but the grass doesn't seem to

be as good as in either 1940 or 1941.

There doesn't seem to be much demand for ewe lambs here, the crossbred whitefaced type selling at the same price as feeders, 11½ cents. Sales of yearling ewes (fine-wools) have been made at \$10.50, and \$11 has been given for whitefaced crossbreds.

Government trappers are getting good results from their work in this section and coyotes are not so numerous as formerly. Our chief concern at present is the control of worms in our sheep, as we have been having quite a lot of trouble in that respect.

Ray Cooper

Gustave, Harding County

Conditions (September 29) are good. We have more grass than usual for this time of year. Feed prospects are good on both the fall and winter ranges, except that the grass is rather coarse.

Quite a number of the sheepmen are selling their ewe lambs, getting \$8 a head for whitefaced crossbreds, so there probably will not be so many

kept for breeding. Feeder wethers and lambs are being contracted at 11 to 12 cents. Transactions in fine-wooled yearling ewes are on a \$10.50 to \$11 basis.

Sickness in lambs, mostly worms and shortage of help, especially sheep herders, are causing sheepmen a lot of worry in this section. We are also having more trouble with coyotes than usual, as so many hunters have gone into the Army that the ground can't be covered.

Hans & Arthur Dahlen

Ladner, Harding County

The grass is the best it's been for years, and there's plenty of hay to cut also (September 11). Our main trouble is in getting good help. Coyotes, too, are more numerous.

Feeder lambs are selling at 11 cents, whitefaced ewe lambs at 12 cents. Transactions in yearling ewes are on the basis of \$10 for fine-wools and \$8 for crossbreds.

Sam Alverson

Wyoming

Normal temperatures during the first half were followed by temperatures well below normal during the last two weeks, bringing killing frost or freezing temperatures rather generally. Precipitation was mostly light, but was ample for most needs. Hay and grain harvestings were nearly finished. Livestock have mostly moved from the mountains, and are in fair to good condition. Some corn was damaged by frost.

Tensleep, Washakie County

The winter range in this part of the country is about the same as usual (September 23), but it has been dry all summer and up to date we have had no fall rains.

We are having great difficulty in getting experienced help and as a result our lamb crop, I think, will be at least 25 per cent below that of last year. Fat lambs have been contracted for delivery at home at 10 to 12½ cents; whitefaced feeder lambs (wethers) at 10 to 10.90, and crossbred whitefaced ewe lambs up to 13 cents. I believe the number of ewe lambs kept for breeding will be short of a year ago. Up to \$11.50 has been paid for yearling ewes, both finewools and crossbreds.

Clare Lyman

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